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Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1892. NO. 42

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin F. Jones,	James Muir,
William Wood,	John H. Sheibley,
W. Henry Sayen,	Coe Durland,
J. Francis Dunlap,	Pierre A. Stebbins,
John L. Lawson,	Lloyd T. Rohrbach,
John Mundell,	S. S. Schoch,
John Hunter,	J. Schall Wilhelm,
Alexander Crow, Jr.,	Louis J. McGregor,
Charles B. Siner,	James B. Laux,
Maxwell Clower,	Robert Pitcairn,
William H. Grundy,	James H. Lindsay,
Traill Green,	Thomas L. Lincoln,
James K. Mosser,	Sylvester D. Bell,
J. M. W. Geist,	Matthew H. Taylor,
Henry A. Knapp,	Charles F. Barclay,
William J. Harvey,	Jesse E. Dale.

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judge,
SAMUEL T. GRAY, of Patton.

For Assembly,
JOHN HAMILTON, of College,
A. A. DALE, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary,
JOHN C. MILLER, of Bellefonte.

For District Attorney,
G. W. ZIEGLER, of Philipsburg.

For County Surveyor,
JESSE CLEAVER, of Unionville.

A wail of trouble and something very like despair comes up from the Democrats of Alabama and North Carolina.

From the days of border ruffians until now Kansas has never had anything to thank the Democratic party for. All she knows of progress and prosperity has been due to the Republican party.

The Boston Herald (Dem.) says wistfully: "After this campaign is over, the State bank question will receive a fair discussion." The Herald would probably like to defer a "fair discussion" of the tariff question until the same time. The Republicans are ready for it or any subject now.

There are some Western farmers who labor under the declusion that an alliance between the West and the South could be made that would sweep the country. They may be instructed by studying the manner in which Weaver was driven out of Georgia with hoots and jeers, and his wife rotten-egged.

Gov. Northen of Georgia appealed to the negroes for their support in the recent election in that state. "Gov. Northen has refused invitation to white commencements in order to lend the influence of his presenee to the colored schools." Southern Democrats appealing for colored votes indicates a radical upheaval of conditions.

The People's party in Tennessee is insisting upon having the federal election law enforced and upon their right to have supervisors appointed, as they were by President Cleveland's United States Marshals in 1888. The People's party in Tennessee and in other Southern States is made up of white Democrats. Most of them are well acquainted with the methods applied by the Southern Democratic organziation to suppress negro votes. Now that they are in opposition to the Democratic organization they do not propose to submit to having those methods applied to themselves.

Wayne McVeagh speaks of the McKinley law as one "which I cannot but think was anuncall ed for disturbance of the then existing tariff." The changes in our commerce and in the needs of our revenue had brought about a condition under the old tariff schedule, under which a large surplus was going into the treasury. Mr. McVeagh gives as a reason for supporting Cleveland that the Republican did what even Cleveland had contended was necessary—that is reduced the revenue. The true objection of Mr McVeagh to the McKinley bill is that its schedules while yielding only enough revenueto support the Goverment, afford protection to American industries. In other words, Mr. McVeagh is in accord with the Democratic platform and for free trade, as he was when he voted for Cleveland in 1888. All who believe with him belong in the Democratic party.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27, '92

Senator Quay is in Washington; he came to look after some of his private business, but he also looked after some political matters. Everybody who knows the Senator knows that he never talks for publication on things political. During the campaign of 1888 the only newspaper interview he gave was on the night of the election, when rising from his desk at National Committee headquarters, and turning to a group of newspaper men said: "Well boys, it's all over, except the shout ing, and the victory is ours." He is just the same Quay now that he was then and the man who thinks he can find out from him what he is doing or going to do is doomed to disappointment. Nevertheless I can say upon good authority that he will go to New York this week to assist in the election of Harrison and Reid, in fact he has already been assisting very materially, as the good work that is being done to expose and prevent fraudulent registration and voting in New York city, by National Committee man Martin, is the result of Senator Quay's advice and suggestions. It can also be said that he thinks the campaign is in excellent shape and only requires that the full republican vote be brought out to make the victory so decisive that free trade and bunco currency will never again be endorsed by the national platform of a political party.

All the political news that comes to Washington, and it all comes here, tends to increase the confidence of republicans, not only in the election of the national ticket, but also in maintaining republican ascendancy in the Senate, and in largely cutting down the democratic majority, if not actually controlling the next House of Representatives. The democrats are whistling to keep up their courage, but they are feeling decidedly squeamish over the outlook; the latest news from Indiana sent a shiver down their backs, as it made it plain to them that the Hoosier state would give the President a larger majority next month than it did in 1888. For the first time in many years the national democratic committee has had to send money into North Carolina, and well informed democrats admit that unless the third party movement in that state can be stampeded there is a probability that its electoral votes will be cast for the republican ticket. Republican advices from West Virginia say that state is almost certain to go republican, and prominent democrats openly class it as doubtful. The republicans have done no bragging about Virginia, but the still hunt that has been conducted in the state has already placed it in the doubtful column. It will cause little surprise in Washington if Cleveland fails to receive a single electoral vote outside of the South; on the contrary it will be a general surprise to republicans and democats alike if he gets the entire vote of the South.

It seems a little hard to quote what a man says when he is eten slightly under the influence of liquor, but a few remarks made in this city by a democrat of National prominence who had loosened his tongue by getting too intimate with that treacherous individual known as John Barleycorn, are so pertinent to the situation that it would be harder to surpress them. The talking was in a Washington hotel where this democrat, just returned from a stumping tour in New York for Cleveland, was, in company with half a dozen other gentlemen, several of them republicans. The direct cause of the speech was a little good natured guying on the part of his republican companions on the dismal democratic outlook. "The fact of the matter is," said the democrat, "the growing prosperity of the country under the McKinley tariff law is what we find it the hardest to talk against and what will elect Harrison. A big mistake was made by the Chicago convention in not adopting the tariff straddle prepared for it by Whitney, instead of that infernal free trade plank; it was another big mistake to have inserted that confounded state bank plank. Where Cleveland a saint, instead of a very ordinary man, almost entirely lacking in tact, he could not be elected on such a platform, and nine out of every ten men on the stump for him know it as well as I do. We were licked the minute that platform was adopt ed; but, of course, we shall fight to the end, hoping that the closing hours of the campaign may produce another Burchard, without whose intervention Cleveland never would have been President any way." It would not be fair to print the name of the democrat who thus freely spoke his mind, as the talk was entirely among personal friends and not intended for publication.

AN ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT DEFALCATIONS.

A short time since a request came to the Treasury Department for a comparative statement of the defalcations of Mr. Harrison's and previous Administrations. The reply sent was to the effect that an examination of the records disclosed the fact that not a single dollar had been lost under the present Administration through the short comings of any of its officials. This condition of affairs does not call as loudly for a change as do the perfunctory speeches of Democratic orators. The meaning of such a record is clear to the most ordinary mind. And the proof it affords of the high character of the President's appointments is conclusive.

SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

Self-Justice Opens the Way For Fraternity.

A sermon usually has a text, but this is not indispensable. Paul the Apostle said: "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." As true now as ever! "Charity begins at home," is a kindred saying. If charity does not begin at home it surely begins nowhere.

Free-Traders talk finely about human brotherhood, each word a flying arrow aimed at the Protectionist, but mostly going wide of the mark. Let us go back to the home—a place for good things to start from What is a parent's first duty? To provide for the family welfare, to see them all decently clad, usefully employed and well trained. While helping outsiders in kindly ways, the father and mother instinctively help those nearest and dearest first, striving that the home may be full of cheer and hope and thrift. A thriftless and ignorant family cannot help others in need. The thrifty and intelligent family is strong and helpful—a power to help the needy and uplift the lowly.

The wise father will see his sons filling good places and earning fair pay first, and then will open ways for the sons of other fathers. The loving and wise mother will see to the culture and self-supporting habits of her children, and seek fields for their varied talents first, and so make them useful to themselves and others. This is but following natural instincts—primal and enduring, strong in the rude barbarian, stronger in civilized and Christian lands.

A nation is but a larger family—its wants and interests to be first cared for. The employments and culture, the thrift and growth in wealth and intelligence of its people must be cared for by its Government—not in an arbitrary way, but by so shaping law and usage that varied ways shall freely open to these good ends. This is the morale of Protection, which is only self-justice and providing for those of our own household or nation. Thus only can we be any possible help to other nations; for a poor nation, like a poor and shiftless family, is no help, but a hindrance, to the world's progress.

The United States is a rich and powerful country, helped to be so by its Protective policy. Doubtless it harms the world somewhat, but it helps it more.

LET LABOR THINK BEFORE VOTING.

Mr. J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Tin Plate Makers' Association at Cardiff, Wales, has been reporting in England touches his recent observation upon labor and wages in the United States. Three things which he said should sink deep into the minds of American workmen. These were:

1. "Wages in the United States are double those paid in England."

2 "Necessaries of life in America are very cheap."

3 "If America adopts free trade, wages will be reduced one-half."

With wages rearranged in this county on a free trade basis, and paid in wildcat currency, the lot of our laboring classes would be sad ineed. It is amazing that laboring men tolerate these advocates of free trade for an instant. They will not tolerate them an instant after they have examined the matter.

THE AMERICAN WOOL INTEREST is the title of an exceptionally interesting pamphlet of 64 pages, just published by the America Protective Tariff Legue, and edited by Hon. Wm. Lawrence, President of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association. Every person who wants to know all about the wool question should send for a copy. Price, Six Cents.

Address,
WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
General Secretary,
135 West 23d Street, New York.

Joseph Romer got up in a Republican meeting in Passaic, N. J., and said:

"Mr. Chairman: I work in a mill. Since 1890, when the McKinley tariff was adopted, I have had my pay raised and my hours of work shortened until I can now figrue a gain in wages of $117 a year. That is what I gained by protection."

The reporter says that Mr. Romer spoke with a strong German accent, but the speech was so well understood that when he closed he was greeted with a storm of applause such as no other speaker elicited.

JFEE DAVIS' LAST PROCLAMATION

Virginia to be Held by the Rebels at all Hazards.

[The following we take from a copy of the New York *Herald*, dated April 15, 1865. It will be interesting reading to the soldiers and student of history at this time.—ED.]

DANVILLE, Va., April 5, 1865.

The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movement of his troops as to uncover the Capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our Capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under adverses, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over all approaches to the Capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses how wretched has been the self deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter dangers with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Le us but will it and we are free.

Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, my fellow countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I never will consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy and that Virginia—noble State—whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of the war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia with the help of the people and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.

If by the tress of numbers we shall ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in dispair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of people resolved to be free.

Let us, then, not despond, my countrymen, but relying on God, meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquerable hosts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Republican Currency Sound Currency.

Since the resumption of specie payments under Republican auspices, every dollar of American money in circulation in this country has been as good as any other dollar for all purposes of home business. Treasury greenbacks, the note sof national banks, silver notes and silver dollars have all been interchangeable. Those handling national bank notes have never been given even the trouble of inspecting the bill to see what particular bank issued it. The stability, convenience, comfort and value to every branch of trade, and especially to laboring men and small tradesmen, of such general soundness in currency cannot be estimated. Now, the proposition is before the intelligent nation, indorsed by the convention of a great party, to introduce a condition into the currency of the land which would make the Bank Note Reporter a necessity again for every one who handled paper money. In place of a currency which, for many years, has been invariably worth its face value, it is deliberately proposed to substitute a system of banks which would inveitably give daily fluctnation to their notes. Even this fluctuation would vary with the uses to which the money was put. It would have one value within the State where it was issued and a different and a lower value the moment it crossed State lines. The currency of the State would have varying values, ranging as in the old times of this rag money, from two per cent. to 50 per cent., with that portion which would circulate at all, and again, as before, much would be excluded from general circulation. To meet a cry which always exists for more money, the Democratic leaders offer this wild cat scheme with the evident h ope of cheating intelligent Americans with it.

GENERAL CLARKSON SOUNDS A WARNING.

Danger of the Republicans Losing the United States Senate.

Pennsylvania's Seat Claimed by the Democrats.

The Keystone State Has Great Interests at Stake, and Every Republican is Cautioned Against Throwing Away His Vote in the Legislative District Contests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

General James S. Clarkson, in chatting with a friend from the Keystone state about the political situation a day or two ago, directed attention to some interesting facts that should be brought home to every Pennsylvanian.

"Everybody knows that Pennsylvania will cast her electoral vote for Harrison and Reid," said General Clarkson, "but the political situation in the Keystone state presents another aspect, which commands prompt and serious consideration from every loyal Republican.

"The terms of twenty-nine United States senators expire on March 4 next, eighteen Republicans and eleven Democrats. Next to the presidential battle the greatest politicat struggle that is now going is that for the control of the United States senate.

"Pennsylvania is in the thick of the fight, and she has greater interests at stake upon the result than any other state

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

in the union. To re elect President Harrison and retain control of the executive branch of the government is our earnest hope and expectation, but suppose the Republican party should lose the United States senate and the house of representatives as well? How completely would the president be handicapped? If, by any chance, we should lose the presidency, what a calamity would befall the country, if the Democracy should also elect both branches of congress.

Danger to Manufacturer, Farmer and Workingman.

"The protective tariff, under which Pennsylvania's great manufacturing and farming interests have flourished, would be wiped out. European mill owners, with their cheap labor, would come in direct competition with our American manufacturers, and wages would have to be cut down to keep our factories going. Canadian farm products, which are now kept out by the tariff, would be railroaded into this country to the great detriment of every farmer in the United States. New York and Pennsylvania farmers would suffer the most.

"Republicans of the Keystone state have to elect a legislature at next month's election, which in January next will elect a member of the United States senate. We hear something over here about Democrats claiming that they are going to elect a majority of the Pennsylvania legislature. Nothing could seem to us to be more ridiculous. Pennsylvania, the home of protection, striking at the very foundation of the tariff system! Preposterous! I cannot see how any thoughtful Republican could enter into any alliance, no matter what might prompt him, to support a Democratic candidate for the legislature in Pennsylvania or to fritter away his vote on Third party candidates.

Must Have a Republican Senator.

"We must have a Republican senator from Pennsylvania. The best way to insure this is for every Republican to set aside personal resentments or objections to regular party nominees, wherever such may exist, and resolve in view of the great interests at stake to support regular Republican candidates for the legislature. I wish I had an opportunity to go into every close legislative district, not only in Pennsylvania, but in every other state in which there is a United States senator to elect, and explain to Republicans the importance of supporting their legislative nominees to insure the election of enough Republicans to control the United States senate."

When the defections from the Republican ranks are stricken from the list it will be seen that there is practically only two Republican majority in the United States senate. Stewart, of Nevada, on account of the free silver issue, has gone over bodily to the People's party. Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and, Montana all present possibilities for Republican losses in the United States senate. Some of them must be conceded to be doubtful states, in so far as the legislature is concerned. Three Democratic senators have already been re-elected—Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Daniel, of Virginia. Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, Indiana and New Jersey have yet to elect senators in place of sitting Democrats.

The New York World Answered.

Only two Republican senators—Sherman, of Ohio, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island—have been re-elected.

The New York World, after figuring out how the Democrats can fairly hope to elect a majority of the United States senate, a few days ago, said: 'A complete revolution of the national government, by which the majority of the voters shall gain the full control to which it is entitled, is, therefore, possible and probable. Make it certain.'"

General Clarkson referred to this call to the Democracy in commenting on the senatorial canvass in Pennsylvania, and remarked that "the schemes of the Democrats to capture both branches of congress should be exposed in every voting precinct in the Keystone state, and to apply the simple means to thwart them should be the aim of every loyal Republican. Get out the full Republican vote for every legislative candidate, and there shall be no danger of losing the United States senate."

To vote the full Republican ticket place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican, thus:

REPUBLICAN	X

wherever the word Republican appears on the official ballot. Nothing could be simpler.

An Arrant Fraud.

The only time when the United States laid its hand on Grover Cleveland's shoulder and said, "Come, you are needed," was when he was drafted for service in the Union army. He did not go, but sent a substitute. That was well enough; but why should the man who refused to shoulder a musket and march to the front in a crisis, when the lot fell on him to go, insist that his only motive in seeking public office is a sense of duty and a desire for self sacrifice. Ah, Grover, Grover, what an arrant fraud thou art!

ESTIMATES FROM BOTH SIDES.

The Evening Sun prints what purports to be the estimate of the two national committees on the electoral votes next month as follows:

There will be 444 electoral votes in the next college and 223 will be necessary to a choice. The democrats estimate 245 for Cleveland and 172 for Harrison and 27 for Weaver. Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska are given to the people's party, and for Cleveland are claimed Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, six votes out of Michigan's 14, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. By the estimate Cleveland's plurality would be 73. New York and any one other state, or New York and more than 8 for Harrison in Michigan, would elect the republican candidate, according to the figuring. No claim is made to Illinois or Wisconsin.

The republican estimate gives Harrison 302, Cleveland 119, Weaver 23. The populist candidate's vote is made up of North Carolina and Tennessee. The republicans claim Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, and as a matter of course Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska, which the democrats pretend to imagine to be in the doubtful list. The republicans see how to win even if they lose New York. Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, which is highly improbable. These four states have a total of 67 electorial votes, which taken from the Harrison column, would leave the former 235, or 12 more than enough to elect.

A GRAND ARMY WHITE HOUSE.

The decorations of the Executive Mansion at the time of the Grand Army Encampment were both beautiful and interesting. The centre-piece over the front porch was of peculiar significance to the veterans. It was a corps badge, upon which was the simple inscription: "Third Division, Twentieth Corps." But it meant much to the old soldiers. In that noted corps of the Army of the Cumberland President Harrison commanded a bridge. His own regiment served in it. He made a brilliant record in this corps in the Atlanta campaign. He Marched to the sea. He came up through the Carolinas. He was "a comrade in the victorious" parade of 1865," and is "not less a comrade now.' There was a world of history for soldiers in that decorated badge on the White House front. They felt its power. They will not cease to feel it. And there were probably very few of them who did not ask themselves what manner of war badge would go up on the White House if Gen. Harrison should now go out of it. If it told the truth it could only read:

"Buffalo, N. Y.—1861-1865."

—The next attraction in Garman's opera house will be the "County Fair." Neil Burgess' greatest production. It will be here next Thursday evening, November 4. The "County Fair" is to-day one of the greatest attractions on the American stage. It is filled from beginnidg to end with situations so real and characteristic of rural life that the audience cannot help but be interested and amused. The company coming here is the original company which has been playing to such large audiences in New York. They carry an immense amount of scenery and introduce a real horse race on the stage. Don't fail to see it.

CORA, the OCTAROON

[Continued.]

"I know the question which very naturally rises to your lips," said Pauline, with quiet deliberation. "You would ask what motive can have induced Don Juan Moraquitos to take such a step. I reply to that question before it is asked: *The motive is a most powerful one.*"

Silas quailed beneath the look which accompanied these emphatic words.

Pauline Corsi had not boasted idly of the power of her will.

The guilty lawyer, versed in every art of lying and chicanery, trembled, he scarcely knew why, in the presence of this frail girl.

"Do you ask the nature of this motive?" said Pauline.

"I do," he faltered, pouring out a glass of wine. His hand shook so violently that the neck of the decanter rattled against the rim of the glass, and he spilled half the costly liquid as he raised it to his quivering lips.

He had no reason to fear this Frenchwoman—but the strength of her indomitable will had a magnetic power over him, and his brutal nature bowed beneath its force.

"I will tell you, Silas Craig," answered Pauline; "there are some secrets which, once known, give to the person who discovers them a fearful and a boundless power over the guilty wretches whom they concern. Secrets that are discovered when least the criminals fear detection. Words that are overheard, and cherished for years by the person who overhears them. Words which have power to drag the guilty to the scaffold; words that can kill. Do you understand me?"

"No."

He spoke doggedly, but sat with his hands clasped upon the arms of his easy-chair, his rat-like eyes almost starting from his head as he gazed at Pauline.

"Think again, Silas Craig," said the Frenchwoman; "surely I have spoken plainly. Can you not understand me?"

"No," he repeated with a terrible oath.

"I must speak more plainly still then, it appears. Silas Craig, thirteen years ago it was my good fortune to become acquainted with such a secret as this!"

The lawyer raised one of his trembling hands and wiped the perspiration from his icy forehead.

"Thirteen years," he muttered.

"Yes; I see you remember the date. I was a penniless girl of seventeen when I discovered this secret. I am now thirty; I have kept it long and patiently, have I not?"

He did not answer her.

"*I have waited my time.* I knew that this secret would bring me wealth and power whenever it was told. It concerns two men. Those two men are my slaves! At a word from me, they stand before the tribunals of this city branded with crime—loathed by their fellow-citizens. A word from me, and they go from homes of luxury to the gloom of a prison, from which but a few steps will lead them to the gallows. Shall I tell you who those two men are, Silas Craig?"

"If you please."

He tried to speak with his accustomed insolent and mocking smile, but the white lips refused to do his will, and his words came in a hollow whisper.

"The first is Don Juan Moraquitos, the second is—you!"

The word seemed to whistle from her lips like the bullet of a pistol. The lawyer fell back in his chair as if he received a blow.

"The secret concerns the night upon which Tomaso Crivelli died, and the will which on that night was forged by you, after the real will had been made away with. The secret also concerns the young man called Paul Lisimon. The man whom you dared to accuse of theft."

"How—how did you discover this?"

"No matter how. Enough that I did make the discovery. Shall I tell you now the price I ask for my secret?"

"Yes."

All attempts at insolence or defiance upon the part of the lawyer was now abandoned.

Silas Craig cowered before the Frenchwoman as humbly as the criminal who awaits the sentence of his judge.

"Don Juan Moraquitos will make me his wife and share with me his fortune. From him I ask no more than this. We shall leave America for Paris, and in the delight of my native city I shall endeavor to forget the sorrows of my youth. But although I am ambitious, I am not utterly selfish, and in my triumph I wish to secure the happiness of others. Those others are Camillia Moraquitos and the young man it has pleased Don Juan to call Paul Lisimon."

"How do they concern me?" asked Silas.

"You shall hear. By a foul and infamous plot, the details I do not know, but which is doubtless worthy of the person who has concocted it, you have contrived to brand the name of Paul Lisimon with infamy. You will reveal that plot. You will withdraw that shameful accusation; and you will insert an advertisement in every paper printed in New Orleans declaring the young man's innocence. You may call your plot a practical joke if you please. You are so universally beloved and respected that you will of course be believed. That is my first condition. Do you comply with it?"

Silas Craig bent his head. He had scarcely power to speak.

"My second demand is that you produce the *real* will, signed by Don Tomaso Crivelli, in which he leaves the whole of his estate to his only and legitimate son, Paul Crivelli, known in this city as Paul Lisimon."

Again the lawyer bent his head.

"In conjunction with Don Juan Moraquitos, you will restore to this young man the wealth of his father, which you divided into equal portions soon after Don Tomaso's death. You will find no difficulty with Juan Moraquitos. Pirate and adventurer as he has been, he is not so fortunate as you. He has still a conscience."

"Is that all?" gasped the lawyer.

"It is. I think we understand each other a little better now than we did half an hour ago. Good-night."

She left the room before he could reply, and before he could summon the negro to usher her from the house.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when Pauline Corsi left the lawyer's office, but the streets were lighted brilliantly by the full moon which sailed high in the Heavens. The Frenchwoman drew her veil closely over her face. She was dressed in dark garments, which shielded her from observation, and she hurried rapidly through the lonely streets.

About half-way toward her destination she met two men walking side by side, smoking cigars.

Suddenly she stopped, and, clasping her hand upon her heart, looked eagerly at the younger of these two men.

"It cannot be," she murmured; 'it cannot be. It is the moonlight which deceives me."

At this moment they drew near a tavern, the door of which was brilliantly lighted.

The lamplight fell upon the face of the younger man.

The two men entered the tavern, and Pauline Corsi remained a few paces from the threshold, looking after them.

"Can I be mistaken?" she said, "and yet it seems like some bewildering dream, I might—after thirteen weary years—and to-night!"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE ABDUCTION.

The same moonlight which illumined the meeting of Pauline Corsi and the strangers in the streets of New Orleans, shone on the smooth bosom of the Mississippi, and on the white walls of the villa residence of Augustus Horton.

The house and plantation of Hortonville were some miles from the wood in which the duel between Augustus and Gilbert had taken place.

The scenery which surrounded the villa was exquisitely beautiful, and the building itself, seen beneath the light of the moon, with its lamp-lit windows gleaming like pale gems in the glory of the summer's night, had the appearance of some fairy palace rather than any earthly habitation.

You might almost have expected to see those white walls melt into thin air and fade away from your gaze.

It was nearly midnight, and the planter's small household had retired to rest.

There were only two watchers in that luxurious habitation.

The first of these was Augustus Horton; the second was Cora, the Octoroon.

The unhappy girl had been brought from the auction-room to Hortonville in Augustus's phæton, the thoroughbred horses of which made brief work of the journey from New Orleans.

Adelaide Horton and her aunt, Mrs. Montresor, were still at their city residence.

Cora scarce dared to think why Augustus had chosen to take her to Hortonville, rather than to his town house.

The answer to that question was terrible.

Could there be any doubt as to his motive in choosing this lonely villa for the retreat of the Octoroon?

Was it not that the wretched girl might be more fully in his power?

The chamber to which Cora had been conducted was even more luxuriously furnished than her own tastefully decorated apartment in the pavilion on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain, but the Octoroon looked at the splendor around her with a shudder.

She knew that it was not thus that slaves were ordinarily treated, and she knew the sinister meaning of this seeming kindness.

The young mulattress who led Cora to her apartment informed her that she had been appointed to wait upon Miss Leslie.

Cora smiled bitterly.

"Who told you to call me Miss Leslie?" she asked.

"My master, Mr. Horton."

"Alas, my poor girl," answered Cora, "I am no longer Miss Leslie. I am a slave like yourself, with no name save that which my master chooses to give me. He has bought me; bought me at the auction yonder. Name, fame, happiness, honor, ay, and even soul—as he thinks—are his."

In the bitterness of her despair she buried her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.

The mulattress was touched to the heart by this burst of grief.

"My dear mistress, pray do not weep thus," she said. "You will be no slave here, I know; for our master has had these beautiful rooms prepared on purpose for you, and you are to be treated as a queen."

"A queen!" said Cora, hysterically. "Yes, the empress of a profligate's hour of pleasure, to be trampled beneath his feet when the whim has passed. Go, my good girl; why should I distress you with my griefs. You can never understand my misery."

It was impossible, indeed, for this poor slave to comprehend the feeling of the highly educated and refined woman, torn from a father she adored, and from him who was to have rescued her from slavery and made her a happy English wife.

Cora dried her tears; and, affecting a calmness which she did not feel, dismissed the mulattress.

The girl had lighted a shaded lamp upon an elegant little inlaid table, and had brought a tray loaded with delicacies for Cora's refreshment, but the Octoroon turned with a sickened heart from the rich food set before her. She had eaten nothing that day, and her lips and throat were parched and burning with inward fever. She poured out a glass of iced water and drained the cool liquid to the last drop. Then, throwing open the wide Venetian shutters, she looked out into the calm night.

"What if there were yet hope? What if she could escape?"

A thrill vibrated through her inmost soul as she asked herself these questions.

She fell on her knees, and lifting her clasped hands, exclaimed in an outburt of enthusiasm,—

"Oh, Merciful and Beneficent Creator! I cannot believe that Thou wouldst utterly abandon the meanest of thy creatures. Even here, on the brink of terrors more hideous than the most cruel death, I still hope, I still believe that Thou wilt show me a way of deliverance!"

The Octoroon arose from her knees, a new creature after the utterance of this heartful prayer. Her very countenance seemed as if transfigured by the sublime emotions of the moment. A holy light shone from her tearless eyes; a faint flush of crimson relieved the pallor of her cheek.

"My father abandons me to my fate. Even he who was to be my husband can do no more to save me. It is to Heaven, then, that I turn, and to One above who is stronger than all earthly friends."

The apartment to which Cora had been conducted was on the upper floor of the villa; but the ceilings of the lower chambers were far from lofty, and the window from which the Octoroon looked was scarcely eleven feet from the ground. Under this window ran a rustic colonnade with slender pilasters, round which hung the leaves and blossoms of the luxuriant creeping-plants familiar to the South. The roof of this colonnade formed a balcony before Cora's window.

For some moments the Octoroon stood at the open casement, gazing on the scene beneath her—lost in thought.

"If I remain in this house," she murmured, "I am utterly in the power of that base man. Another moment, and he may enter this chamber; again I may hear those words which are poison to my soul; and this time he may force me to listen to his infamous proposals. All those beneath this roof are the slaves of his will—it were hopeless then to look for help from them; but beneath that purple vault I might surely be safer; and at the worst the river is near at hand."

She shuddered as she spoke. To this girl, religiously educated, there was something horrible in the idea of suicide. It seemed a doubt of Providence even to think of this worst and last resource.

But on one thing she had determined, and that was to escape from the house to the garden below; once there, she might find her way to some adjoining plantation, where she might meet with some benevolent creature who would interfere to shield her from her hated master.

It was not slavery she feared, it was dishonor.

The rope with which she had been bound still hung to one of her wrists. This rope might be the means of saving her.

She examined the door of her chamber and found that it was locked on the outside.

"So much the better," she thought; "he believes his prisoner to be safe. He thinks that I would not dare a leap of a few feet even to escape him. How little he knows of a woman's power in the moment of desperation!"

She hurried to the balcony, and attached the cord, which was about five feet long, to the iron railing, then with the help of this cord she dropped lightly to the ground.

She lighted unhurt upon the soft earth of a flower-bed, but the slender rope broke with her weight, and the best part of it remained in her hand.

She was free!

Free did she think, when still within a few paces of her master?

Swift as the wind she flew from the villa in the direction of the river-side, scarce knowing which path she took in her eagerness to escape.

Her footsteps made no sound upon the dewy turf, and she did not hear another footstep hurrying close behind her.

A broad lawn stretched before her, and beyond that a thick plantation.

Her anxiety was to reach this friendly shelter, for the moonlight night was bright and clear as day, and she trembled lest she should be perceived from the windows of the villa.

She was nearing the plantation when an iron hand was laid upon her shoulder, and turning round with a scream of mingled anguish and terror, she confronted Augustus Horton bare-headed in the moonlight.

He had watched her escape from the window of his own apartment, and had lingered long enough to allow her to imagine herself free before he had left the house in pursuit of her.

"So, Cora," he said, "this is the way you repay me for my foolish indulgence. This is how you show your gratitude for being received at Hortonville like a princess! Do you know how we treat runaway slaves in the South?"

"No," answered Cora, with a look of defiance.

"Oh! you don't; I'm afraid they neglected your education in England."

"They did," replied the Octoroon; "the free citizens of that land of liberty forgot to teach me that beneath God's bounteous Heaven there live a race of men who traffic in the bodies and souls of their fellow creatures! That was a lesson they forgot to teach me."

"Then I'm afraid you'll have to learn it here," said the planter; "and if you don't take care what you're about, it may be taught you in rather a rough fashion. But why, why, Cora, do you compel me to use this language? It is not the right of a master that I would exercise, but that of a lover."

"You forget," replied Cora, with icy coldness, "that I love, and am beloved by an honorable man, who would make me his wife."

"It is you who must forget that, Cora," answered Augustus, fiercely. "Henceforth, Gilbert Margrave and you are strangers. You are mine, I have kept my promise; I have given the fifty thousand dollars owed me by your father as the price of this moment. But it is not as a master that I address you. The rigors of slavery are not for you. Reward my devotion with one smile, one word of encouragement, and a life of luxury shall be yours; but, if you value your own happiness, do not force me to remember—"

"That I am your slave. Pardon me, Mr. Horton, it is that which I would not forget; but, as my English education has left me very ignorant, I must beg you to teach me the duties of a slave."

"Those duties are told in one word, Cora," replied the planter, "and that word is SUBMISSION! absdute and unquestioning submission to every wish of the master. Blind obedience to every word, to each command, however revolting to the will of the slave. Body and soul, Cora, you are mine. Shriek, and your voice will echo through the plantation, but will awake no answer; for those who alone could hear it are slaves like yourself, and powerless to help you. Cease this mad folly, then, and thus let me—"

He advanced as if to encircle her in his arms, but the Octoroon stepped back a few paces, and raising the cord which she held in her right hand, addressed him thus—

"One step further, and it is I who will inflict upon you the chastisement of a slave, by striking you across the face."

As Cora uttered these words, a whistle resounded through the plantation, near the spot upon which she and the planter stood, and in another moment two dark figures emerged from the shade of the trees.

Before Augustus could interpose, Cora was seized in the arms of one of these men, and carried into the plantation, while the other grasped the shoulder of the planter with a hand of iron.

The moonlight on this man's face revealed his identity to Augustus.

"Gilbert Margrave!" he exclaimed.

"Ay, Gilbert Margrave, the affianced husband of the woman you would have destroyed. You refused to-day to accede to the appeal made by one gentleman to another, You gave me the answer of a *ruffian*; to-night it is I who use the ruffian argument, *force!*"

"The law shall make you pay dearly for this;" cried Augustus, hoarse with rage.

"Be it so. I am an Englishman and am willing to suffer the worst penalty the laws of Louisiana can inflict upon me, rather than sacrifice the honor of my affianced wife."

The man who had seized Cora, disappeared beneath the shade of the trees. Gilbert tried to follow him, but Augustus Horton sprang toward him, with an open bowie knife in hand.

"I am armed," cried Gilbert, "and wrong has made me desperate, follow me at your peril."

He bounded through the brushwood, and reached the bank of the river, by the side of which was moored a boat, with three men, who held their oars, ready to strike the water at the first signal.

The man carrying Cora had already taken his place at the stern of the boat; Gilbert sprang in after them, the oars dipped into the water, and before Augustus Horton reached the brink of the river the boat had shot out toward the center of the stream.

Upon his own estate, and within a few hundred yards of a regiment of slaves, the planter had been defied and defeated in his hour of triumph.

The Octoroon had fainted from the excitement of the moment, but the cool breeze from the river quickly restored her to consciousness.

When she re-opened her eyes, she found herself reclining on the shoulder of the man who had seized her.

That man was her father, Gerald Leslie.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE MEETING OF THE LOVERS.

The two men whom Pauline Corsi met on her way from the house of Silas Craig to the Villa Moraquitos, are not entirely strangers to us.

We saw them last in the solitude of California, living a life of labor, far from all civilized society.

They only reached New Orleans upon the evening after the slave auction, and when Pauline Corsi met them, they were in search of an hotel where they could spend the night.

In outward appearance, they were very much altered from the day when we last beheld them.

Their rough garments were exchanged for the fashionable attire of gentlemen, and their bearing harmonized well with the change in their costume.

Let us return to the moment when Pauline Corsi met these two gold-diggers.

They entered the hotel, and were immediately conducted to a handsomely furnished, and brilliantly lighted apartment upon the first floor.

The elder of the two men, the one who had called himself Smith, flung himself into an easy chair, after dismissing the waiter with an order for a couple of bottles of claret and seltzer water, and looked complacently round the room.

The younger man walked to the open window, from which he watched the receding form of Pauline Corsi, who, after observing the two men enter the hotel, hurried onward toward the end of the deserted street.

"This is a little better than the diggings, eh, Brown?" said Smith.

His companion seemed scarcely to hear him.

"That girl's figure reminds me—" he muttered, "but pshaw! what foolish fancies have addled my brain! *She* is far away on the shores of another continent."

"What are you muttering about over there?" said Smith, who was evidently in high spirits; "come here, and drink a tumbler of claret and lets talk of our plans. To-night has brought us to the end of our journey. The time for silence is past, the hour has come in which we are to speak freely."

"It has."

"Remember; I ask your confidence from no spirit of idle curiosity, and, unless you can give it as freely as I give you mine, withhold it altogether."

Brown held out his hand, and grasped that of his companion.

"Friend, brother," he exclaimed, "there shall be no longer a secret between us. I will be the first to speak, light your cigar, and fill your glass, for the story I have to tell will be a long one."

It was past three o'clock when the two men retired to rest; they had talked long and earnestly, and the reader will soon learn the purport of their conversation.

But late as they sat up overnight, the two friends breakfasted together early the next morning.

They were too much excited to sleep long.

A New Orleans paper, published that morning, lay on the breakfast-table.

Smith opened the journal, and ran his eye hastily over its columns.

It contained a full account of the slave auction of the previous day.

The gold-digger's face blanched as he read the paragraph.

"Gracious Providence," he ejaculated, solemnly, "how mysterious are Thy ways! I have but come in time. Cora, the beloved daughter of Gerald Leslie, sold in the public auction room! It is too horrible!"

He put on his hat, and after a few words to his friend, hurried downstairs to the bar of the hotel, where he ordered a vehicle to be got ready for him, without delay.

It was strange, that, though so evidently anxious to depart, he preferred waiting for this vehicle, to walking through the sunny streets.

He had, no doubt, some powerful motive for this line of conduct.

In ten minutes, a close carriage was at the door, and slouching his hat over his eyes, the gold-digger hurried from the bar to the vehicle, into which he sprung, after giving a brief direction to the negro driver.

Meanwhile his companion lounged over his untasted breakfast. The New Orleans papers appeared to possess little interest for him. He looked at them for a few moments and then threw them carelessly aside.

He had shaved off the bushy whiskers he had worn in the California solitude, and his face was only adorned by a small brown mustache.

He was about five-and-thirty years of age, but so slim and elegant in figure, as to look considerably younger, and it was easy to see that he was not a native of America.

Half an hour after the departure of his friend, the waiter brought him a note which had been left at the hotel by an elderly mulattress.

At the first glance at the superscription on this note, the face of the man who called himself Brown, was convulsed by a tumult of emotion.

The letter was addressed to "Monsieur Armand Tremlay."

He tore asunder the envelope, and perused the few lines it contained, then snatching up his hat, he rushed from the house, to the alarm of the waiters, who were inclined to think the

[Continued Next Week.]

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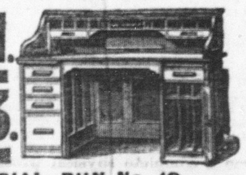
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because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.
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A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

It was a bleak, blustering March day, the dry snow blowing hither and yon, the trees bending before the howling blast, and Mrs. Carlyon sat before her blazing fire of cannel coal, a pretty little elderly lady in a white lace cap, a glistening black silk gown, and a pair of gold eye-glasses in her hand.

Through the partially open door one could catch a glimpse of waving palms and pink-bloomed azaleas in the tiny observatory, and the whole house bore the stamp of quiet and luxury.

"So my half-brother, Linton, is dead?" said Mrs. Carlyon, glancing down at a black-edged envelope which lay on her lap.

"Yes, ma'am," said old Rebecca, the maid, who was arranging the breaded cutlets and omelette on the breakfast tray. "And I declare, ma'am, I had a good cry when I heard it. Such a pretty, bold-faced boy as he used to be! Do you remember, ma'am, when he painted the poodle's tail orange color with your best oil paints? And I never could keep a cookey in the cake-jar or a jelly cup on the pantry shelf when he was around, bless his heart! Dead—and left three children! It don't seem possible."

Mrs. Carlyon compressed her lips.

"And they want me to take them," said she.

Old Rebecca came a little closer.

"Andyou will, ma'am, won't you?"

"Certainly I shall not!" (Rebecca stepped quickly back.) "Lewis Linton had his half of the property, and he squandered it. He married a woman that I detest. He had his own way through life. Now I mean to have mine. The eldest girl must be eighteen at least—quite old enough to earn her own living. The two little ones must go into an institution. I wash my hands of them."

And this was Mrs. Carlyon's decision, from which no amount of reasoning could move her.

"It's a shame!" cried old Rebecca, dissolving into tears, as she remembered the handsome boy who had been at once her torment and her delight in the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

"It is most heartless!" said the rector of the parish.

"It's heathenish!" declared Mr. Trumpet, the lawyer.

But Mrs. Carlyon heeded never a one of them.

"It's my missus, all over," said Rebecca. "Mr. Lewis Linton offended her mortally when he married the Canada young lady, instead of taking to her friend, Miss Sarah Sequin, the heiress. And my missus, she's one that never forgets, nor she never forgives!"

* * * * *

"Oh, sister, have we got to stay in this dreary place?"

Little Nydia Linton clung, with a torrent of tears, to her sister's shabby black gown, while Clare, her twin, lay in a disconsolate heap on the floor.

Candace Linton would have liked to fall down and cry, too, but she knew that she must control herself. She was eighteen and the twins were only eight.

"Be brave, Nydia," said she. "Don't lie there, Clare. They'll be very kind to you here, and you must learn all you can, so as to be ready, one day, to come and live with me, when I've made my fortune."

"But can't we go with you, sister?" pleaded little Clare, laying her cheek against the hem of the rusty black gown. "We'll be very good and quiet."

"And we can do lots of things," chirped Nydia. "Papa never would have gone away and left us in a place like this. You don't love us as papa did."

It was little less than heartbreak for Candace to tear herself ruthlessly from the embraces and entreaties of the little one, but with the aid of Sister Agnes, the kind matron, she contrived to do so, and she took the evening train to New York, to try and solve that stern problem of life—earning a living.

Was it luck, or chance, or the guiding finger of Providence, that led her to the very employment agency whose back windows commanded a view of the crystal dome of Mrs. Carlyon's conservatory?—that brought old Rebecca thither before her name had been entered half an hour on the big dog's-eared ledger on the desk?

"Well, it ain't exactly a maid that I want," said Rebecca. "There's maids enough. But it's a sort of a companion. My missus, she says she can't stand my stumbling way of readin' the paper to her no longer, and she says the lace I mend ain't fit for no one to wear; and she says I must bring some one back that can read, and play music, and write notes, and sort o' help the time go by. The wages ain't much, but it'll be a first-class home for any one as is lucky enough to suit."

"There's a young person just come that wanted some such place," said Mrs. Salsify, referring to the dog's-eared volume.

And Candace was brought in, her color changing and her heart beating.

"Lord bless us!" croaked Rebecca, opening her bleared eyes. "Miss—Linton, did you say? It's a name my missus ain't partial to. Ain't you no middle name? May? Well, then, we'll call you Miss May. My missus she's as full of whims as an egg is of meat. But you'll suit her—yes, I think you'll suit her. She likes young people and pretty people, and her heart ain't bad when once you get at it. Look here! you're Lewis Linton's daughter, ain't you, from Bidwick, in Canada? My pretty dear, I've held your father on my knees many a time, when he wasn't knee-high to a grasshopper. But Mrs. Carlyon mustn't know—no, no! We'll win her over in spite of herself—see if we don't!"

And Candace, who had a vein of romance in her girlish heart, entered willingly into the conspiracy.

In one thing Rebecca was right. Mrs. Carlyon was pleased with her new companion. Miss May "suited her" in all respects.

"And the marvel of it," said she, laughingly, "is that old Rebecca isn't jealous. I never had a companion in the house before but that she was half mad with jealousy. How have you won her heart, my dear?"

And Candace drooped her head, and said that she did not know.

"Rebecca, look here," said Mrs. Carlyon, one day, to her old servant, "I want to talk to you. Where is Miss May? Watering the azaleas? Well, shut the door; she mustn't hear."

"Ma'am," gasped Rebecca, "you're never going to send her away?"

"No, you old goose! Send her away, indeed! What ever should I do without her? No, it's quite another thing I'm thinking of. This old house is dull, isn't it, Rebecca?"

"Well, ma'am, it isn't exactly gay."

"And it's twice too big for us, you know."

"It is a pretty roomy place, ma'am."

"Miss May was crying this morning when I came into the room, suddenly," said Mrs. Carlyon, in a mysterious whisper, "and I never rested until I coaxed the secret out of her." (Rebecca started guiltily.) "Think, Rebecca! she has two little twin sisters in an orphanage in Montreal!" (Rebecca recovered herself again.) "Now, Rebecca, wouldn't it be a delightful surprise for you to go to Montreal and get those dear little girls, and bring them here?"

"Lawk, ma'm!" gasped Rebecca.

"The rector is always preaching to me that I ought to adopt a homeless child," added Mrs. Carlyon, "and here's two of 'em. Miss May showed me their photographs—real golden-haired little beauties. I know I'm a queer, cranky old woman, but I always was fond of children. Here's the name of the street, Rebecca, and the number. I'll let Miss May suppose you've gone to visit your widowed sister, and you shall bring 'em here. What a surprise it will be! How I shall enjoy it!"

"The Lord be good to me!" thought Rebecca, "but I'm gettin' into a reg'lar Guy Fakes tangle of plots and mysteries However, I don't see no way but to go ahead and do what my missus says. Here goes!"

And one long June day, when Miss May came home from doing errands for Mrs. Carlyon, with a bunch of long-stemmed roses in her hand, she found Clare and Nydia in the boudoir, playing with an old-fashioned wax doll and a box of Chinese puzzles, which Mrs. Carlyon had rummaged out of the store-closet for their benefit.

"We're adopted, sister!" they cried, gleefully. "The pretty old lady in the white lace cap has adopted us. And, oh, isn't it a pretty place? and have you seen the tall palm tree, and lemon tree with real lemons on it? It's like coming to heaven, only we haven't had to die first."

"What funny things children do say, to-be-sure!" said Mrs. Carlyon, furtively wiping her spectacle-glasses; but she was not displeased. "Well, Miss May, how do you like my surprise? My! don't begin to cry, I hate tears—with the crystal drops coursing rapidly down her own withered cheeks. "And you needn't thank me; I won't be thanked."

The children skipped off to play with the white cat, whose silver-belled collar was a perpetual challenge to them.

Candace fell on her knees and buried her face in Mrs. Carlyon's lap.

"I love you!" she sobbed. "Oh, how I love you!"

"Look here!" said old Rebecca, straightening herself up. "I can't stand no more o' this. I must confess, or bust!"

"What?" ejaculated Mrs. Carlyon.

"I'm a hypocrite and a deceiver," said Rebecca.

"Is the woman crazy?" said Mrs. Carlyon.

"And I've cheated you all along!" persisted Rebecca, raising her voice to a perfect howl. "Yes, discharge me! I don't deserve no character! Turn me out of doors! For Miss May ain't Miss May at all, but your own blessed niece, Mr. Lewis's daughter, and the blessed children are your own flesh and blood. Do as you please with me, but don't turn them out! For it's my doings every bit of it."

And Rebecca ended with a piteous wail, that brought Clare and Nydia and the white kitten to the rescue.

"What is the matter with the kind old woman with the crooked nose?" said Nydia. "Please don't scold her, Mrs. Carlyon!"

"Say 'Aunt' Carlyon, my dear," said the old lady. "No, I won't scold her. I—I begin to see through the mystery now. I planned a surprise for you, child," to Candace. "And I am still more surprised myself. But I'm not angry—don't think it. I do believe you all love me" as Candace covered her white withered hand with kisses, and the children clung about her neck, "and so we'll all think the Lord for His mercies! Rebecca, don't stand staring there, but go and open a jar of green gage plums for lunch, and tell the cook to send us up chicken croquets and green peas, and plenty of sponge cakes. Children like sweet things!"

So she accepted the situation with admirable philosophy, and old Rebecca trotted away, muttering to herself:

"I'd otter be down in the lowest deeps of penitence, after all the fibs I've told and the wicked deceits I've practiced; but, somehow, I can't help bein' the happiest old woman in the world!"—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Society Note from Kansas.

Men should go early to a party, even if they have to go before supper, and sit in the parlor all alone while the hostess is dressing. If a man is late he is taken around a circle of about forty people and introduced to every one of them, and there is nothing more awkward than a man when he tries to bow. Every one in the room stops talking and stares at him, and if there are any 15-year-old girls present he can hear a suppressed giggle when he is trying his best to be graceful. A man is never graceful except when he is sawing wood or hammering a nail, and society should not expect him to bow like a woman who has spent years learning to handle her feet and hands. —*Atchison Globe.*

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RAILROADS.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	A.M	P.M.
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 33	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 20	5 29
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 36	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 39	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.2	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 18
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 40
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 34	5 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 28	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 30	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
5 05	9 51	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7 Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.3	8 43	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
6 04	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
6 08	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 28	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 40	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.15 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
.0	8.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.5	6.15	2.25	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.25	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar	.....	9.10	5.35
5.4	6.30	2.35	Biehl f	.....	9.00	5.26
6.8	6.35	2.40	Vicksburg f	.....	8.53	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.43	5.10
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f	.....	8.36	5.0
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f	.....	8.30	4.5
18.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont	.....	8.27	4.5
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON	.....	8.17	4.46
23.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f	.....	8.06	4.35
28.9	7.33	3.38	Cherry Run f	.....	7.53	4.22
32.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f	.....	7.43	4.12
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f	.....	7.39	4.07
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn	.....	7.30	4.00
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f	.....	7.21	3.52
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs	.....	7.12	3.43
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f	.....	7.05	3.36
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL	.....	6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f	.....	6.51	3.23
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall	.....	6.45	3.16
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL	.....	6.38	3.11
58.8	8.46	4.52	LEMONT	.....	6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f	.....	6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f	.....	6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.16	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		WESTWARD 1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm
6 35		5 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 20		10 30		4 40
6 28		5 44		8 59	Colevill	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25		5 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		5 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		5 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		5 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		5 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		5 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		5 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	5 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	5 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30		
5 51		5 08		8 18	Krumrine	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		5 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		5 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily	11 25	p m
" " Harrisburg "	3 37	a m
" " William'port "	7 10	a m
" " Jersey Shore "	7 31	a m
" " Lock Haven "	7 55	a m
" " Renovo "	8 55	a m
" arrives Erie "	3 40	p m
GRA EX, l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50	a m
" " Harrsburg "	12 00	m
" arrives at Wmsport "	3 20	p m
" " Lock Haven "	4 10	p m
" " Renovo "	5 15	p m
" " Kane "	9 20	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 20	p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days	11 40	a m
" " Harrisburg "	3 45	p m
" " Williamsport "	7 10	p m
" " arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02	p m
" " Renovo "	9 00	p m
NEWS EX. l'ves Philadelphia	4 37	a m
" " " Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" " " Williamsport	11 20	a m
" " arrives at Lock Haven	12

Bellefonte Republican.

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BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
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Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

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All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg " 1	W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" " 2	Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
" " 3	W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall.	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Gegg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg " E P.	Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Haiees " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard " N. G P	Fletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion " E P	Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg.	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller.	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowShoe
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P M F	Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

W. C. T. U. COLUMN CONDUCTED BY MISS E. P. TUTEN!

HARVEST-TIME.

Nature has ripened her fruit and grain:
But what, O soul, are the sheaves you bring?
While the rich earth offers her golden gifts,
What is the gain of your harvesting?

Have you garnered patience from day to day
Have you gathered the precious fruit of love
Has charity grown by the dew of tears
And the sunshine streaming from above?

In the sheathing husk of the outward life,
Have you found the kernel God yearns to give
Have you gained with the body's nourishmet
The "word" by which a man doth "love?"

—*Mrs. M. F. Butts, in Sunday-school Times.*

The devil is not afraid of your Bible if the dust is on it.—*Ram's Horn.*

I find that doing the will of God leaves me no time for disputing about his plans. —*George Macdonald.*

The "New York Observer" says: "Is it not impossible to keep the temperance issue out of politics? Saloons have taken possession of the politics of the greatest and wealthiest communites. Rumsellers aspire to rule the whole land with a rod that is heavier than iron. Their own greed in attacking our fairest neighbors, our Sunday privileges and habits, our national customs and traditional decencies, has precipitated the conflict. It is natural that the clergy should be prominent in any battle where the issues are so purely moral. When politics include vital moral issues it is impracticable to divorce them from the religious activities of the nation.'

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human soul from error. There were no need of arsenals and forts.
The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every Nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!
Down the dark Future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter, and cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say "*Peace.*"
Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals the blast of War's great organ shakes the skies.
But beutiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise!

—*Longfellow.*

Mr. Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago is making great preparations for the coming winter and next year, with special references to the need there will be for aggressive Christian work among the vast crowds who will visit the Fair. Two new stories upon the main building are about completed. These will afford accomodations for one hundred additional men. Mr. Moody, himself, expects to spend a large proportion of next year in Chicago, and is trying to secure leading men from the old country and America to preach the gospel in English and other languages, and also to give instructions in the Institute, in addition to the regular corps of teachers. Those who enter the school in October, or as soon after that as possible, will have the best opportunities in the work. In accepting applicants, preference will of course be given to those expecting to stay thorughout the year. None are admitted but such as are preparing for some form of Christian work. It seems likely that more room will have to be provided for the Women's Department in order to accept all the promising applicants. Special attention will be paid to the work of the musical department of the Institute. It is proposed to gather and train a large male choir, to sing at the services to be held during the World's Fair and extra privileges will be granted to pupils having exceptionally good voices, who will remain during that period. The musical terms begin the first Tuesdays of October, January, April and July. All Inquiries regarding any of the departments should be addressed to Bible Institute, 80 Institute Place, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

The Woman's Temperance Temple at Chicago is now about completed and declared to be the most attractive business building in the world. Besides being the headquarters of the World's W. C. T. U., the National W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Temperance Publishing House, it is also used as a banking and office building, four of Chicago's largest banks having their quarters in it. The rent roll from the building already amounts to $140,000, although it has only been occupied since the first of May. When it is entirely filled, which it is expected will be within a year, its rental will be something over $200,000 annually. The Temple has a frontage on La Salle street of 196 feet and is 13 stories high. It contains a beautiful memorial hall on the ground floor. Within these walls much good work in a good cause will be done.

The capital stock of the Temple is $600,000; the W. C. T. U. are using every effort to gain possession of the entire stock, for of course, those who own the stock receive the income from the rentals and are the true owners of the building. Through gifts from white ribboners and the sale of Temple trust bonds, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and the Board of Trustees now hold for the National W. C. T. U., $275,000 worth of stock, almost half of the entire capital. An appeal is now made to those interested in the work of the Unoin, to contribute one dollar each toward the purchase of the remaining stock, sending the same to Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. the Woman's Temple, Chicago; so having a share in advancing this great movement, which is now extending not only throughout our own land, but to every corner of the civilized world. A dollar is but little for any one to give, while the aggregate of these small gifts, if promptly sent, would remove the indebtedness on the Temple before the National Convention meets in Denver, Colorado, October 28, 1892.

ALABAMA DEMANDS A FORCE BILL

Suddenly the cry of a free election and a fair count is sweeping over Alabama. It is not from Republicans, but from Democrats; not from colored men, but from the whites. Mr. Fred Mussey, the brilliant Washington correspondent, who is traveling in Alabama, thus describes the new state of affairs:

"As a most forcible illustration of the situation, and a reply to the Force bill and negro dominnation issue, which is laughing at hers in Alabama, it may be started that from all parts of Alabama are coming petitions for the appointment of deputy United States marshals. These petitions are signed by the score and even hundred s of men who never voted a Republican ticket, who were Confederate soldiers. They base their petitions, not upon political considerations entirely. but upon the plea that they want chance and protection from organized misrule and mismangement, that destroys confidence and distresses business, and robs the hard-working citizen of the fruits of his toil. 'We want a ballot as free and a count as fair as it is in any Northern State,' they say, 'and we are going to have it.' The Kolb-Jones fight has made it evident that the 'organized Democracy' of Alabama is in the vocative, but it is still in the citadel, and will fight desperately to maintain itself."

It is not strange that in the face of such demands and such an uprising that so strong an adherent of Mr. Cleveland as Mr. Dunnell, the Washington correspondent of that earnest Cleveland newspaper, the New York Times, now also traveling in Alabama, should announce that the regular Democratic electoral ticket in Alabama is in supreme danger.

The weak-kneed among the Democratic brethren are arguing that a tariff that would raise enough revenue for the Government would necessarily be a protective tariff. It can easily be demonstrated that this is not true. But the declaration that revenue must be raised by tariffs was kicked out of the Democratic convention, There are enough Democratic advocates of raising revenues by direct taxation to make this significant.

WHAT SHE SAYS.

Her Testimony and Evidence Clear and Strong.

RINGING WORDS OF HOPE AND CHEER WHICH WILL COMFORT MANY HEARTS.

THE GREAT INFORMATION AND GOOD ADVICE A TALENTED WOMAN CAN GIVE.

One of the most skilful nurses in the country is Mrs. Elizabeth D. Berry, of Hampton, N. H. She is a lady of the widest experience among diseases of all kinds, and has cheered many a sickroom by her hopeful and encouraging words.

She has sent a communication to this paper which will be read with great interest by all. Her advice is worthy of the greatest consideration on account of the high reputation she has as a nurse, and her words are especially valuable because of the great encouragement to all classes of sufferers.

"Through trouble and overwork," she writes, "I grew fearfully nervous, weak, dizzy, faint and exhausted from nervous prostration, until I became entirely helpless. Thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I am now so well and strong that everyone who sees me is very much surprised. I would like to tell the whole world of women what Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done for me, and to recommend all women to use this wonderful medicine.

"I am a nurse, and when nursing my sister I gave her this wonderful medicine. She says she has never felt better

MRS. ELIZABETH D. BERRY.

than since using it. I gave it also to a lady suffering from great nervous prostration, who could not get help from three physicians. She is now well, strong and fleshy, and says she should have been in her grave if it had not been for Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I have recommended it to many others with the same wonderful success, and I would especially say that if women between the ages of 40 and 60 years would take it there would not be so many die when they came to the change that takes place. I hear this wonderful medicine named and blessed everywhere, and I am glad to add my testimony to its great value, and truly call it a savior of us women."

We would say that Mrs. Berry's advice as a nurse is endorsed by physicians generally. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed a wonderful discovery and of incalculable and inestimable value to the sick everywhere. It has been proved over and again, in thousands upon thousands of cases, that it does cure, that it makes the sick well.

Physicians know of its great value, for they have seen it perform wonders in restoring health, and they recommend it freely to the sick because it is the discovery and prescription of the famous specialist in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the well-known physician who gives consultation to sufferers from any disease free of charge, personally or by letter.

The great remedy costs but $1 of druggists, and we know it will make you well.

George William Curtis's last contibution to the Easy Chair—a plea for Christmas—will be published in the November number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, and with it that department of the magazine will be discontinued. The Easy Chair was started in September, 1851, with Donald G. Mitchell as its writer. Mr. Curtis's connection with it began with the number for October, 1853, when he and Mr. Mitchell became joint editors of the department. The latter was responsible for the foreign paragraphs, which appeared for some time under a subhead as "Our Foreign Gossip," although still a part of the Easy Chair. In March, 1859, Our Foreign Gossip became a distinct department called Our Foreign Bureau, and from that time Mr. Curtis was the sole occupant of the Easy Chair The discontinuance of the department at the present time is a signal mark of respect to the memory of him who for nearly forty years had imparted to it so much of his own personality that it seems impossible to imagine an Easy Chair with any other occupant than himself.

Cuba and Porto Rico used to buy all their potatoes of Canada. Things have changed since the McKinley Tariff passed. Not only have foreign potatoes been shut out of our market almost entirely by the McKinley duty and the home market thus religiously secured to our own farmers, but the reciprocity clause of that Tariff law has opened up a market for about 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes annually in Cuba and porto Rico. Reciprocity has won free admission for our potatoes to these markets, while Canadian potatoes would have to pay over a dollar a barrel. Result, no Canadian potatoes sold to Cuba and Porto Rico now. They buy of us exclusively.

QUESTIONS FOR FREE-TRADERS.

Why don't you prove something by plain facts? Why assume and assert, not only without proof, but contrary to fact.

If a Protective Tariff is unconstitutional, how does it happen that this is just found out and proclaimed in the National Democratic platform of the Chicago Convention in 1892.

How can it be that Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, great fathers of the Republic, and the sage Benjamin Franklin, and the wise Abraham Lincoln, all Protectionists, were so blind.

What does Cleveland's letter of acceptance mean.

Why is he silent on the State Bank tax question.

How long will it take you to find out which is best, money good all over the land or old-fashioned State Bank bills, not good two hundred miles from their place of issue.

Had you not better ask some man sixty years old how many times he has paid a broker from two to five per cent. to get a draft or bills, good five hundred miles away, at the point whither he was journeying.

Is Grover Cleveland Tammany or anti-Tammany, or both.

Is not "home market for home industry" a good motto.

Did you ever see it on a Free-Trade sheet.

If Protection is robbery, were those Protectionists, Washington and Jefferson Jackson and Lincoln, playing into robbers' hands.

Which is the most honest, Tammany with its Free-Trade, or Jackson and Lincoln with their Protection.

The Southern Confederacy rested on slavery and Free-Trade as its corner-stone. Why did they break in pieces together. Will you help re-established either.

In our country Free-Trade always brings low wages, a fact plain in our history. Do you want man cheap and wages low.

The hardest times ever known in the United States were under the Confederation, 1783-89, when Congress had no power to pass a general Tariff act, and when there was far less restriction on foreign commerce than England practice to-day. As a consequence, imports rolled in, specie rolled out, distress was brought into existence, discontent was estat lished, insubordination to government was set on foot disintegration began, and anarchy was impending. Such were the disasters which constituted the ripe fruits of Free-Trade. Out of the very bitter experience in those years of open competition came the present Constitution of the United States, endowing Congress with the protecting power, in words of which the meaning had been fixed by a quarter of a century of controversial, diplomatic, legal and popular use. Daniel Webster said: "Without that provision in the Constitution it never could have been adopted."—*Industrial World.*

The Free-Trade Democrats who say Protection is unconstitutional would put us back to "the hardest times" of 1873-89. Shakespeare portrayed them well when he described certain persons:

"Full of stratagem and spoils—
Trust not unto them!"

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

You and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

——DISEASES OF THE——

Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM

——WILL BE AT——

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

THURSDAYS—OCTOBER 13, NOVEMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, JANUARY 5, 1893, FEB. 2, MAR. 2 & 30, APRIL 27, MAY 25, JUNE 22.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Examination and Consultation **FREE** to Everybody.

ONCE MORE HALE AND HEARTY

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1892

For more than 5 years I have had a bad eye trouble, etc., miserable case of dyspepsia, felt generally very bad, became very thin and pale and never had any appetite. But now, after only a few months treatment with Dr. Salm I have gained very much in flesh, my Dyspepsia is cured and my eyes are as well as anyones and I consider myself, thanks to the good Doctor, once more hale and hearty.

Miss MILLIE KELLY.

Attested by her mother, Snow Shoe
Sarah Kelly. Centre Co., Pa.

SELF-EXPLANTORY.

Tyrone Sept. 20, 1892

DR SALM.

The Medicine you gave me for Bronchitis and Asthma helped me wonderfully. There are 5 or 6 persons here who know of the success you have with me want to see you about their health. Let me know if you can stop over here, if not we will come to see you at Bellefonte Yours Resps.

MRS. Jennie Corsan.

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT THANKS TO THE DR.

Indiana Oct. 12th 1892.

I have been cross-eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes time, without causing the least pain, nor was I confined to my room for a single moment I can conscientionsly say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.

MRS. CALLIE KINTER.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessnes, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.

Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.

Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.

WM. ROSENBERGER,
18 Muskingum St.,
June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.

Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.

I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth, she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.

THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.

Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electroysis. Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

Our Advertisement will Appear Twice Before Each Visit

"YOU COME TO A COUNTRY RICH WITH CORN."

Dora Read Goodale, in Harper's Young People.

YOU come to a country rich with corn
October!
THE young birds pipe in the fields new shorn,
October!
SHOCKS of russet on every hand
Like pointed tents of the red men stand,
October!
THE flail is heard on the farmer's floor,
October:
Straw and chaff are thick at the door,
October.
THE dusty sacks go over the hill,
And merrily, merrily whirls the mill,
October.
Your voice is a thrush's, a fawn's your tread,
October;
A garland of wild flowers is round your head,
October.
Your cheeks how bonny, your breath how sweet!
And the lamps of the forest light your feet,
October!
Shake your crisp locks to the life-giving sun,
October!
Drink of your presses, that laugh as they run,
October!
For the Ice King lurks in the fields of snow,
To rifle your kingdom and slay you low,
October!

Many have found immediate relief and permanent cure of aggravated cases of rheumatism by the persistent use of Salvation Oil. When applied according to the directions it rarely ever fails to cure the most obstinate cases. As a pain-cure it it has no equal in the market. 25cts.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

"BEHOLD I STAND AT THE DOOR,"

May Riley Smith, in Harper's Bazar.

I Hear thy knock, O Lord, but, woe is me,
I have been busy in the world's great mart,
And have no room made no table spread within my heart, Nor any room made beautiful for Thee
With burnished lamp and springs of rosemary;
And should Thy stainless hands curtains part,
Thy tender eyes would miss the joyous start.
The happy tears, the reverent ecstacy,
Neglected is the house Thy love doth lend;
The ashes of dead fires bestrew the hearth:
And still I hear Thy voice. O heavenly Friend!
Come down to sup with me upon the earth.
What if at last Thou shouldst the slight repay,
And welcome me as I do Thee to-day?

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

How the calamityites must long for the cholera to come here. That is the last chance for the party which, in the words of a prominent Democratic politician, is "handicapped by the general prosperity of the country."

Nearly half a century of uninterrupted success in the cure of cough, cold and incipient consumption has given to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a reputation not possessed by any other similar remedy. It is a sovereign cure for all diseases of the throat and chest.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Gabriel Fike, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Fike, late of Benner Township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Clement Dale, of Bellefonte Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

40 3t CLEMENT DALE, Executor.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. I, WILLIAM A. ISHLER, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892,

For the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

Thirtytwo persons for Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania;

Two persons for Congress at Large, to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States;

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court for Pennsylvania;

One person to represent the 28th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States;

Two persons to represent Centre county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania;

One person for Associate Judge for the Courts of Centre county;

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Centre county;

One person for District Attorney of Centre county;

One person for Surveyor for Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several boroughs and twp's, within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the North ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the South ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the West ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the First ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at Wheelman's Club House, corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the Second ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the public building, at the corner North Centre and Presqueisle streets.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg, in the house of Bertie Haines on Spruce Street.

For the borough of South Philipsburg, in public school house in said borough.

For the township of Haines (eastern precinct,) at the public school house at Wood Ward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct,) at the public house of T. G. Edmunds Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the G. A. R. Post Room, in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, (eastern precinct,) in the house of Jasper Wolf.

For the township of Miles, (middle precinct.) in Rebersburg in school house not used for school purposes.

For the township of Miles, (western precinct,) at Madisonburg in old storeroom in Elias Millers Hotel.

For the township of Gregg, (northern precinct,) at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, (eastern precinct,) at the dwelling house owned by J. B. Fisher, at Penn Hall.

For the township of Gregg (western precinct,) at Public House of David Rhule at Spring Mills.

For the borough of Centre Hall, at the public house of D. L. Bartges.

For the township of Potter, (northern precinct,) at the public house of D. L. Bartges in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, (southern precinct,) at the public house lately occupied by S. D. Burris.

For the township of College (eastern precinct,) at the school house in Lemont.

For the township of College (western precinct,) at the public hotel of S. S. Grieb.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct.) at the hotel of J. A. Decker, in Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct,) at the old school house at Baleyville.

For the township of Harris, at the Union Hotel in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the township of Benner, at the Court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring, (southern precinct,) at the hotel of Gotlieb Haag, in the village of Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Spring (northern precinct,) at the Commissioners office, in the court house, Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring, (western precinct,) at the public school house known as the Fair Grounds school house.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the township of Howard, at the school house in the boro of Howard.

For the Borough of Howard at the public school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush (northern precinct) in the school house at Cold Stream.

For the township of Rush (southern precinct) in the public school house in the village of Powelton.

For the township of Snow Shoe (eastern precinct) at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.

For the township of Snow Shoe (western precinct) at the school house in the village of Moshannon.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the public building in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs (eastern precinct) at Curtin's school house.

For the township of Boggs (western precinct at the school house in Central City.

For the township of Boggs (northern precinct) at the public school house known as "Walker's School house.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house kept by W. W. Rishel, at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim, at the National Hotel in Millheim.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Union, at the school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville, at the new school house in said borough.

The following is a fac-simile of the Official Ballot, for the County of Centre, to be voted on the 8th day of November, 1892, as certified to respectively by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioners of Centre county:

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of *the party name of a group of candidates* indicates a vote for all the candidates in such group.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the *name of the candidate* indicates a vote for that candidate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. VOTE FOR 32.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.
Benjamin F. Jones, 32 Irwin Avenue Allegheny City.	Mortimer F Elliott, 19 Central Ave. Wellsboro'.	John C Bateson, 9 Main St. Prohibition Party Hollisterville		L. F. Armbrust, Greensburg. People's Party.	Gus Arlt, 431 Girard Ave Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
William Wood, 2231 Green Street, Philadelphia.	John C Bullitt, 125 South 22d Street Philadelphia	William F Boyd, 519 Susquehanna Ave. Prohibition Party Philadelphia		J. W. Boak, Harlansburg. People's Party.	E M Brandt, 11 East German St Socialist Labor Party Erie
W. Henry Sayen, Randor Township Delaware County	Thomas B Kennedy, 225 East Market St. Chambersburg	William B Brickell 48 Centre Ave, Prohibition Party Pittsburg		Frank Buob, 1423 Germantown Ave People's Party Philadelphia	Fred Bauer, Everson Socialist Labor Party Fayette Co
J Francis Dunlap 48 South Prussian St. Manheim	David Thompson Watson, 261 Ridge Ave. Allegheny City	James Black, 323 North Duke St. Prohibition Party Lancaster		Robert Brett, 917 Noble St People's Party Philadelphia	Chas Backofen, 1719 Peach St Socialist Labor Party Erie
John L Lawson, 1322 Spruce St. Philadelphia	Samuel Gustine Thompson, 1630 Spruce Street, Philadelphia	Abraham A Barker High St. Prohibition Party Ebensburg		C. A. Burrows, Sharpsburg People's Party	A Cullen, 155 W 25th St Socialist Labor Party Erie
John Mundell, 119 North 13th St. Philadelphia	Clement Reeves Wainwright, 1635 Spruce Street Philadelphia	Edward Campbell 46 East Main St. Prohibition Party Uniontown		M L Cowley, Washington People's Party	Jac Diebold, Everson Socialist Labor Party Fayette Co
John Hunter, 1302 South Street, Philadelphia	Adam S Conway, 334 Spruce Street, Philadelphia	D McClure Fair, Campbell St Prohibition Party Blairsville		E S Crooker, Union City People's Party	Julious Froehlich, 709 Callowhill St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Alexander Crow, Jr., 2112 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia	Chas. H Lafferty, 3513 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia	George H Goebel, 1913 Getz St., Prohibition Party Philadelphia		A J Dietz, 2443 Wright St People's Party Philadelphia	Chas Hammermueller, 731 Wallace St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Charles B Siner, 4703 Leiper St. Philadelphia	William Redwood Wright, Fisher's Lane Philadelphia	Edwin R Gearheart, Effort Prohibition Party		W E Ewer, Corey People's Party	Henry Hoehl, 256 North 5th St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Maxwell Clower, East Brandywine Twp Chester County	George R Guss, 127 East Barnard St. West Chester	George R Greiss, Alburtis Prohibiton Party		John O Exley, 1027 South 20th St People's Party Philadelphia	August Lange, 438 Franklin St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
William H Grundy, 612 Radcliffe Street, Bristol	John O James, Broad Street, Doylestown	Charles E Hyatt, 711 East 14th St., Prohibition Party Chester		D H Fisher, Estriken People's Party	Chas Loether, 711 Carson St Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh
Traill Green, 222 Spring Garden St. Easton	Cornelius W Bull, Hartford Street Milford	Benjamin Harding, 290 south Main St Prohibition Party Pittston		W A Gardner, Andrews Settlement People's Party	W H McGovern, 11th & Holland Sts Socialist Labor Party Erie
James K Mosser, Hanover Township Lehigh County	William Nolan, 153 North 5th Street, Reading	William W Hague, Main St Prohibition Party, Tidioute		Wm Grant, 250 Richmond St People's Party Philadelphia	Christ Mast, Scottdale Socialist Labor Party
J M W Geist, 157 East King St. Lancaster	James Duffy, Marietta, Lancaster Co.	Charles W Huntington, 428 Centre St. Prohibition Party Williamsport		B F Greenman. Eldred People's Party	John Prescott, 1912 Peach St Socialist Labor Party Erie
Henry A Knapp, 301 Quincy Avenue Scranton	Charles DuPont Breck, 703 Madison Ave Scranton	John B Jones, 1825 North 11th St., Prohibition Party Philadelphia		J M Hower, Bloomsburg People's Party	Henry Peter, 6 Bluff St Socialist Labor Party Allegheny
William J Harvey, 10 South Franklin Street, Wilks-Barre	Samuel Willson Trimmer, Berwick St., White Haven	Elisha Kent Kane, Kane Prohibition Party		Wm Hefler, Danville People's Party	Allen Pardee, Cor 14th & Sassafrass Sts Socialist Labor Party Erie
James Muir, 512 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville	Wm. G Yuengling 502 Mahantongo St. Pottsville	Eli L Lowden, Nebraska Prohibition Party		G C Hickok. Myrtle People's Party	Otto Bothe, 438 Franklin St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
John H Shelbley, Carlisle Street, New Bloomfield	Samuel S Leiby, Main Street, Marysville	Frank S Lourimore, Penn Ave., Prohibition Party New Brighton		H Hock, 2514 North 10th St People's Party Philadelphia	Chas Ricker, 1819 N 6th St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Coe Durland, 1306 Main Street, Honesdale	Azur Lathrop, Montrose, Susquehanna Co.	Robert F McClean West Main Street, Prohibition Party New Bloomfield		A H P Leuf, 2342 North 17th St People's Party Philadelphia	Matthew Smith 66 Third Ave Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh
Pierre A Stebbins, Allegheny Avenue Coudersport	Torrence C. Hipple, 224 West Main St. Lock Haven	Antrim F Morgan, Quakertown Prohibition Party		S J McManus, Ambrose People's Party	Adolph Starke, Everson Socialist Labor Party Fayette Co
Lloyd T Rohrbach. 241 Chestnut Street Sunbury	Thomas Chalfant, Danville, Montour Co.	Robert L Montgomery. Turbotville Prohibition Party		C M Morse, New Wilmington People's Party	Jac Simon, Scottdale Socialist Labor Party
J S Schoch, Market Street Middleburg	William David Himmelreich, 3d and Market Street, Lewisburg	A Foster Mullin, Baltimore St., Prohibition Party Mt. Holly Springs		O G Moore, Knox People's Party	John Stam, Tyrone Socialist Labor Party Fayette Co
J Schall Wilhelm, 228 East Market St. York	Peter Henry Strubinger, Abbottstown Adams Co,	Franklin G Percival, 21 South 2d St., Prohibition Party Philadelphia		W A Olmstead, Sanford People's Party	Chas Schleicher, 635 West 6th St Socialist Labor Party Erie
Louis J McGregor, First Avenue, Hyndman	Henry B Piper, 213 Pennsylvania Ave., Tyrone	Arthur J Pilgram, Mahatongo and 13th St Prohibition Party Pottsville		Ephriam Philips Mahoningtown People's Party	John Stein, 122 S 16th St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
James B Laux, 35 West Pittsburg Street, Greensburg	Joseph D Orr, 2d and Market Sts., Leechburg	William J Robison, 65 Union Ave., Prohibition Party Alleghney		Clarence Price, Danville People's Party	William Stappon, 839 Charlotte St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Robert Pitcairn, Cor. Amberson and Ellsworth Av., Pittsburg	Charles A. Fagan, 245 45th Street, Pittsburg	Barr Spangler, 248 Fairview St., Prohibition Party Marietta		H C Snavely, Lebanon People's Party	Jac Sengers, 1406 Dover St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
James H Lindsay, 172 Ridge Avenue Allegheny City	Andrew A Payton, 82 McClure Avenue, Allegheny City	Adie A Stevens, Lincoln Ave., Prohibition Party Tyrone		C P Shaw, Austinville People's Party	Fr Schotte, Cor 14th and French Sts Socialist Labor Party Erie
Thomas L Lincoln, Cor. Market and Green Streets, Carmichael's	John D Braden, 223 West Wheeling St., Washington	Franklin H Taylor, 3304 Baring St., Prohibition Party Philadelphia		Perry Smith, Richardsville People's Party	Wm Scott, 10 Carson St Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh
Sylvester D Bell 131 East Diamond St. Butler	Michael Liebel, 139 West 21st Street Erie	Alfred G Thomason 1646 Capouse St. Prohibition Party Scranton		J E White, Elbridge People's Party	Joseph Tresek, 563 Noble St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Matthew H Taylor, 150 West Sixth St. Erie	Thomas McDowell, Main and Mill street Port Allegany	James Potter Thompson 114 Napoleon St Prohibition Party Johnstown		F M Windsor, Burtville People's Party	P Totzhauer, 413 Vine St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Charles F. Barcley, Cinnamahoning.	James Knox Polk Hall, Ridgway, Elk Co.	William N Wallis, Licking St., Prohibition Party Patterson		G E Ward, Economy People's Party	John Westwatter, Addison St Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh
Jesse E Dale, 223 East Long Street Du Bois	John Conway, Rochester, Beaver Co.	Welcome J Weeks, Fairview Prohibition Party		J A Welsch, New Castle People's Party	Henry Winter, 439 Fairmount Ave Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Congress at Large. Vote for Two.	*Congress at Large. Vote for Two.*	*Congress at Large. Vote for Two.*	*Congress-at-Large, Vote for Two*	*Congress at Large. Vote for Two.*	*Congress at Large. Vote for Two.*
William Lilly, 57 Broadway, Mauch Chunk,	George A Allen, 139 East 6th St, Erie	Simeon B Chase 57 Centre Square Prohibition Party Easton		S P Chase, Brookfield People's Party	J Mahlon Barnes, 617 Callowhill St Socialist Labor Party Philadelphia
Alexander McDowell, 436 State Street, Sharon	Thomas Polk Merritt, 230 South 5th St. Reading	James T McCrory' 371 Wylie Ave., Prohibition Party Pittsburgh		G W Dawson, Beaver People's Party	Thomas Grundy, 35 Shiloh St Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh
Judge of Supreme Court.	*Judge of Supreme Court*	*Judge of Supreme Court*	*Judge of Supreme Court*	*Judge of Supreme Court.*	*Judge of Supreme Court.*
John Dean, N E Cor, Allegheny and Jones Sts,, Hollidaysburg	Christopher Heydrick, Elk Street, Franklin	Amos Briggs, 1303 North Broad St., Prohibition Party Philadelphia		R B McCombs, New Castle People's Party	N L Criest, 128 Plymhunt St Socialist Labor Party Pittsburgh

CONGRESS. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Charles E Anderson, New Bethlehem Lumberman. Clarion Co	George F Kribbs, Clarion Attorney	William S Biglow, 113 Presquile St Physician Philipsburg	

REPRESENTATIVES. VOTE FOR TWO.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote
John Hamilton, (College Twp) State College	John T McCormick. (Ferguson Twp) State College	William J Dale, Spring township Farmer	
Alfred A Dale, 21 East High St Bellefonte	James Schofield, No 23 South Thomas St Bellefonte	Charles Hess, Philipsburg Gardner	

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Samuel T Gray, Patton Twp Benore P O	Corlis A Faulkner, Presquile St Philipsburg	William Thompson, College	

COUNTY TICKET.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
For Prothonotary, John C Miller 25 N Spring St Bellefonte	For Prothonotary (Penn Twp) William F Smith Millheim	For Prothonotary, Jas Walton Scott Philipsburg	
For District Attorney, Geo W Zeigler South Centre St Philipsburg	For District Attorney, William J Singer East Howard St Bellefonte		
For County Surveyor, Jesse Cleaver Unionville, Fleming P O	For County Surveyor, Horrace B Herring (Gregg Twp.) Penn Hall		

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, "That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of the State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every Member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of an Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then voted for, except that of an election officer.

At all elections held under the law of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 26th Day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the One Hundred and Sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM A. ISHLER. Sheriff of Centre County.

AS LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST THEY RISE.

Cleveland's Pension Vetoes Now Torment Him.

Old Soldiers Can Never Forget His Hostility to Them.

He Vetoed Many More Pension Bills Than All the Other Presidents from Washington Down, While Harrison Has Yet to Cast Aside a Single Veteran's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

The pension vetoes of Grover Cleveland are rising up like Banquo's ghost to condemn him. The failure to put a soldier on the Democratic ticket at the Chicago convention is now one of the confessed weaknesses of the ticket, and Democratic statesmen are loud in their protests against this political blunder. This, too, with the copperhead tendencies of the man whose title of "general" carried him through the thickest of the vice presidential contest, has already weakened and sapped the strength of Cleveland.

The pathway of Cleveland during his four years as president was strewn with pension vetoes. Tears like dew were on both sides of the path—widows' tears, too. Cleveland blasted and ruined hopes of many broken down veterans and sent families to the poor houses.

Records Contrasted.

It is a pleasing and striking contrast to review the record, public expressions and personal sympathy of President Harrison for the Union soldier, as distinguished from the hatred and contempt borne them by Grover Cleveland. A volume might be written on the subject, but so far as official acts are concerned, the record of both may be summed up in just three significant items, namely:

The pension bills vetoed by all the presidents from Washington to Cleveland were - - - 183
The pension bills vetoed by Grover Cleveland were - - - 534
The pension bills vetoed by Benjamin Harrison were - - - - - - - - - 0

Harrison Always the Soldiers' Friend

Moreover, President Harrison, by his kindly, modest, sincere, personal sympathy for the soldier has certainly been faithful to the example and pledge of Lincoln and true to the best and most patriotic impulses of the American people. He has always been the consistent friend of the soldier, willing to aid him and his cause, willing and anxious to see the country provide for his needs, or the needs of his widow and orphans, and proud to call even the humblest private in the ranks his comrade.

Let Cleveland and the southern Democracy carp, if they will, about expensive pension legislation. Patriotic people believe and know (and will indorse an administration that enforces the idea) that whatever this great government may give the soldiers who survived the war is but a small recompense for the noble service they rendered their country, the sufferings they endured, and the multitude of perils they encountered.

Policy of the Republican Party.

The Republican party has always believed (and faithfully lived up to the belief) that the Union soldier has the right to feel that his country should at least be just to him, not by way of charity, but in strict justice, and this recognition and reward can now only be extended to him by fair and liberal pension laws. These are favored and vigorously supported by President Harrison and as strenuously and bitterly opposed by Grover Cleveland. Every soldier who wore the blue and did his duty during the rebellion, and every friend of the soldier, then and now, can certainly see, in such a controversy, for whom his vote must be cast next November. The majority of the people will not fail to indorse that gallant soldier and statesman, Benjamin Harrison.

To vote the full Republican ticket place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican, thus:

REPUBLICAN	X

wherever the word Republican appears on the official ballot. Nothing could be simpler.

No Interest in the Toilers.

No administration in Washington ever excelled that of Grover Cleveland in social extravagance and luxury. Cleveland's intimates and counsellors and pillars are all nabobs and millionaires. Behind him are vast trusts and corporations. He rides in the yacht of a Wall street millionaire, Mr. Benedict, to and from Gray Gables and New York. There is no affinity between he and the poor man, the man in overhauls who works on the gravel train. The Democracy is largely of the toiling masses, and Cleveland has no interest in them as against the welfare of the blue blooded aristocrats whom he made rich through the interest money earned by the surplus he found when he got possession of the government.

A Broad American President.

President Harrison has made a great, broad American president. He has taught the nations of the earth to respect the flag of the United States. Under Cleveland's administration any "two for a cent" nation could insult this great and glorious country with impunity and safety. Indeed, so notorious was our apathy in defense of our rights abroad that Italy and even little Chile got the notion that they could thrash the Yankees and started out to do it. President Harrison's American blood got hot and he cleared the gun decks for action. Under Cleveland, with "Tom" Bayard, a notorious tody to British interests, as secretary of state, we would have been compelled to have swallowed the insults of Italy and Chile.

Nailed to a Free Trade Cross.

It is a fact admitted by everybody and denied by nobody that Cleveland "libeled" both himself and his party in '88 by his tariff reform message and his stubborn adherence to a policy that rewarded the mugwump and denied the child of Democracy. At the convention in '88 he attempted to squirm away from his message, but they nailed him to the cross and his own medicine killed him. At the Chicago convention this year Cleveland desired to straddle the tariff, but the tariff reform and free trade boys wouldn't have it, and again they nailed him to the cross. And after the November election it will be seen that he is still nailed there.

Mrs. Carrie Bouton.

A Woman Who Suffered.

HOW SHE FOUND RELIEF.

Read this Account of the Use of a Simple, Harmless Remedy.

SCOTTSVILLE, PA., March 18, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—From the time I was thirteen years old, I have been **afflicted with female trouble or weakness** peculiar to my sex, a sickness prevalent to women. I was a **great sufferer**; during this long term of years I doctored with several different physicians and found no relief; was so **reduced** in strength and flesh that I weighed but 68 lbs. **MADE** I chanced not long ago to learn of the wonderful **cures Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy** was performing and I determined to try it; the first bottle produced marked **imp rovement**, and after **taking five bottles of Favorite Remedy** I was almost a **ME** well woman and weighed 121 1-2 lbs. *"JUST THINK OF IT, MY SUFFERING SISTERS,"* **such a gain in weight** and better in he alth than I ever was. I can not urge you **too strongly** to use this **great medicine of Dr. Kennedy's.** A fair trial will always produce the happiest results. **WELL** I feel that in a little while I will be as **strong as any woman alive.**

Yours respectfully,
MRS. CARRIE BOUTON.

Ladies, don't be discouraged and give up in despair, good health can be gained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It will cure the most complicated of female sicknesses

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an uttor impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

If indeed the dreadful disease should become epidemic in our land why not protect yourself in time? Every physician will tell you that a stimulant is absolutely necessary to assist in mastering the disease, and all first-class physicians agree upon one man's liquors for purity, age and reasonable prices. They refer you to Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., who will upon application mail you free of charge a complete catalogue and price list of the many kinds of liquors for sale by him. His "Silver Age Rye" at $1.20 per quart, is not equalled. His "Duquesne" at $1.25 has no superior. His bottling of Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, Gibson and Bear Creek at $1.00 per full quart or six quarts for $5.00 are all reliable and pure Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies. For sale by Shloss, Williamsport Pa.

FOR OVER THREE MONTHS

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism: so much that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine—Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

ON THE WAY TO PARADISE.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

CLEVELAND'S BAD LABOR RECORD.

He Has Written Himself the Relentless Enemy of all Labor Reforms.

A Full and Correct List of His Labor Vetoes.

They Include the Anti-Convict Labor Bill, the Mechanics' Lien Law, the Life and Limb Bill, the Tenement House Cigar Bill, the Five Cent Fare Bill and the Child's Labor Bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Workingmen throughout the country, regardless of former political affiliations, are arrayed against Grover Cleveland on account of his record that is so antagonistic to their interests.

In the Democratic platform, adopted at Chicago, occurs the following: "We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first congress, * * * and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party."

The fifty-first section of the present Republican tariff, known as the McKinley law, provides:

"That all goods, wares, articles of merchandise, manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision."

Under the direction of this statute no article is admitted into this country without a sworn statement from the shipper and the importer that it is not the product of convict labor. This is a part of the law which the Democratic platform declares will be repealed in case power is entrusted to the Democratic party.

The Convict Labor Candidate.

If it is argued that the Democratic attack upon the McKinley law is not aimed at this particular section, the answer is that Mr. Cleveland, as president of the United States, has already committed himself to the policy of employing convicts in government works, and of deriving government revenue from their labor in direct competition with free labor.

Not only would Mr. Cleveland admit the product of foreign convict labor, but he would employ all the convicts in federal prisons in industrial pursuits, and would have the government make money out of their work.

In his annual message, dated Dec. 6, 1886, Mr. Cleveland, referring to the construction of penitentiaries for the confinement of all prisoners convicted and sentenced in United States courts, says:

"Upon consideration of this subject it might be wise to erect more than one of these institutions located at such places as would best subserve the purposes of business and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts, as at present, in state institutions would be saved by the adoption of the plan proposed; and, by employing them in the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for our outlay."

Hostility to Labor Reforms.

Not only by his ugly recommendation, but by actually twice preventing the full enactment of anti-convict labor laws, has Mr. Cleveland demonstrated his desire to utilize prison labor in competition with the labor of free men. In 1886, and again in 1888, he killed by "pocket vetoes" acts of congress forbidding the use by the government of the product of convict labor. This law became operative only when Cleveland was defeated, and General Harrison became president. Then it was promptly signed.

The following is an itemized record of Cleveland's acts in opposition to labor reforms:

While governor of New York:

He vetoed the mecanics' lien law bill, making the wages of workingmen engaged in the construction of buildings a first mortgage on the property.

He vetoed the life and limb bill, making employers responsible for accidents happening from imperfect machinery or inferior construction of buildings.

He vetoed the tenement house cigar bill, forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses.

He vetoed the bill compelling the elevated roads of New York to charge only five cents fare.

He vetoed the printers' bill, requiring all the state printing to be done by union workingmen.

He vetoed the bill making ten hours a legal day's work for all street car employes.

He vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons, although this proposition when submitted to the popular vote of the people was carried by a majority of 80,000.

He vetoed the child labor bill providing for the inspection of factories when children were employed, and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age.

He signed the bill compelling the stationary engineers of New York city to pay a tax of $2 per year to the police pension fund or be debarred from following their vocation.

He signed the bill reducing the fees of the New York harbor pilots, which bill benefited only the foreign steamship monopolies.

While president of the United States:

He killed by a "pocket veto" the arbitration bill, compelling the reference to impartial arbiters of labor controversies in certain contingencies.

He killed by a "pocket veto" the anti-convict labor bill of 1886, and also that of 1888, forbidding the use by government officials of any merchandise the product of convict labor.

And, in his message of Dec. 6, 1886, he recommended the employment of all federal convicts in manufacturing pursuits in federal prisons and the use by the government of the product of their labor.

Grover Cleveland has thus written himself the convict labor candidate. There is no mistaking his intention or that of his party.

To vote the full Republican ticket place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican, thus:

REPUBLICAN	X

wherever the word Republican appears on the official ballot. Nothing could be simpler.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories, jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

Send stamp for sample. Address
WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,
Box 172, Boston, Mass
Yours truly,
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

THE POSTMASTER

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, and was astonished at the remarkable effects of your Sulphur Bitters in curing their son, and its large sale is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is an honest medicine. I know of many others who have been cured by its use, and I do not think too much can be said in its praise.
Yours truly,
GEO. P. BROWN, P. M.

FEMALE WEAKNESS--SURE CURE.

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An open letter to women. No. 1.

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

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"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

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Mrs. A. Detwiler.

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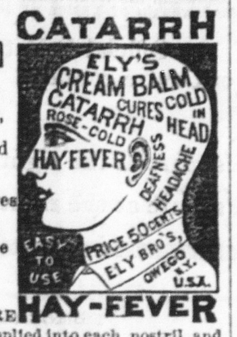

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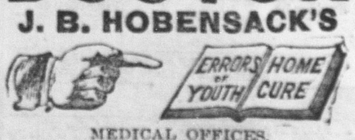

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HERE IS WHAT THE TARIFF HAS DONE.

A Complete Review of the Good Results of the McKinley Act.

NOT A MATTER OF SPECULATION.

A Fair Test Shows an Increase in Foreign Commerce.

While the American Market Is Held by the American Producers, and There Has Been a Steady Decline in Prices, Except Those of Farm Products, and Labor Finds Remunerative Employment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

In 1890 the Democratic newspapers and public speakers overflowed with predictions as to what the results of the McKinley tariff would be. They knew to a certainty. They were cock sure of everything. They did not for a minute admit the possibility of error. It was going to increase prices all along the line. Every domestic necessity was to be enormously enhanced in value. It was going to add many millions to the revenues, increasing taxation in an amount which would paralyze the people in all industrial endeavor. It was going to ruin foreign commerce and blight home industries. These and many other dreadful results were figured out to a mathematical certainty. Not one of these predictions have been verified. NOT ONE. It would be impossible for any person to name a single article of domestic manufacture of common use that has been increased by the McKinley tariff, with the possible exception of pearl buttons, while any one can name a dozen that have been cheapened by it. So completely has it disproved all that was urged in advance against it, and so entirely successful is the law in all it was intended to accomplish, that it is no longer an issue between the parties.

The McKinley Bill on Trial.

The McKinley bill has been in complete operation for a full year. Its effects are not now open to speculation. They are ascertained and fastened indelibly in the figures of the government returns.

Nobody can be permitted now to say what the McKinley bill will do. He must confront what it has done.

During the whole of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the old tariff of 1883 was in operation. The McKinley tariff, enacted in October, 1890, came wholly into operation on July 1, 1891, and thus the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1892, passed under the operation of the new law. Comparing the official records of the treasury department for the fiscal year 1890 with those for the fiscal year 1892, these results are shown to be as follows:

The revenue has been reduced $51,367,650.

Foreign Commerce Increased.

There has been an increase in the total value of our foreign commerce of $210,540,510, or an increase over the annual average of the ten years before 1891 of $400,357,584.

Our exports for 1892, for the first time in our history, exceeded a BILLION DOLLARS, being $1,030,278,030. They were $172,449,346 more than in 1890, and were $265,142,533 more than the average annual value for the preceding ten years.

The increase in our exports of cotton was $7,492,449, or $36,772,912 over the annual average for ten years prior to 1891.

Our exports of breadstuffs of 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by the sum of $144,437,190. They exceeded the annual average of the ten years prior to 1891 by $131,206,224.

Our exports of provisions in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by $4,097,653, and the average annual value for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of 27,703,432.

Our exports of cattle, sheep and hogs in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by $3,211,031. This was greater by $20,283,071 than the average annual value of such exports during the ten years before 1891.

The combined value of our exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, sheep and hogs, all classed as agricultural products of 1892, exceeded these exports of 1890 by the sum of $159,238,323. The bulk of this vast treasure went into the pockets of our farmers, and is the largest return ever made for their labor in any year since the organization of our government. They exceeded the average annual value of such exports during the ten years prior to 1891 by $215,965,639.

Have the Balance of Trade.

Our exports of all other products in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by $11,199,860. This was an excess over the annual average value of such exports of the decade prior to 1891 of $49,420,063.

Our exports of manufactures in 1892 were $8,384,357 in excess of like exports in 1890. The excess was $39,906,294 over the average annual value of the previous ten years. Thus considerably more manufactured goods were sold. The balance of trade was also largely in our favor.

In 1892 the value of our imports was greater by $38,091,164 than our imports in 1890. This was more than the average annual value of the imports of the ten years before 1891, by $135,215,052.

The value of free imports was also $192,332,143 greater in 1892 than in 1890. There was a decrease in the amount of the dutiable imports of $154,240,979. This is the nearest approach to free trade in non-competing products ever known in our history. Both the value of the free imports and the percentage of free imports were the largest in the history of our commerce, so that trade is freer than ever before, and largely, if not entirely, of such articles as are not produced in this country, and which enter into the daily consumption of the people.

The duty collected per capita of the population in 1892 was $2.67. This is less duty to the inhabitant than for any year since 1863, and ninety-five and one half cents less than the annual average for the last ten years, Cleveland's administration and all.

Our Markets for Americans.

Under the McKinley bill the American market is held for the American producer. There was a decrease in the imports of the MANUFACTURES OF WOOL OF **$21,016,553**; of $13,265,613 in imports of manufactures of iron and steel; of $7,513,430 in manufactures of silk; of $2,136,062 in manufactures of flax and hemp; of $1,594,330 in cotton, and $1,176,411 in tobacco. This is a total decrease in the imports of manufactures of $46,692,454, thus giving increased employment in that sum to American citizens, and retaining just so many million dollars at home which only two years ago went abroad. Does the new law need any other vindication than that?

By virtue of the new tariff, the importation of horses, sheep, cattle, barley, oats, oatmeal, rye, eggs, vegetables, hops, flaxseed and tobacco during the year 1892 were $20,041,495 LESS than in 1890. This comes close home to the farmers of Pennsylvania, and means that just that much more of a home market was given to the agriculturists of this country.

The value of our exports of domestic and foreign merchandise exceeded the value of our imports in 1892 by the vast sum of $202,876,457. This is the largest balance of trade we have ever had in our favor. Our sales since June 30 are also still greater than before.

Reciprocity a Success.

Then there is already a gain of $10,000,000 in eight months of reciprocity. This clause of the McKinley tariff has opened many new foreign markets on terms decidedly in our favor. Our exports to the countries with which reciprocal treaties have been made have increased by the sum of $10,286,881.

Established industries have been stimulated and new industries started. These are giving employment to hundreds of thousands of well paid laborers, so that greater prosperity exists in all lines of trade than in any other country in the world.

There has been a steady decline in prices of all the necessaries of life except for farm products, as compared with prices prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1890. The increased prosperity of the farmer is already apparent, but this is causing no hardship to anybody and is in fact proving beneficial to the whole business community.

Wages Have Advanced.

According to the recent unanimous report of a senate committee of both Democrats and Republicans, there has been an advance in wages throughout the country of three-fourths of one per cent. This is equivalent to $25 a year per family, or an aggregate saving for our 13,000,000 families of $325,000,000 a year.

The prices of farm products have increased since the the passage of the McKinley tariff act by 18.67 per cent. Since agriculture is the basis of all prosperity, this, too, is to the advantage of the mechanics and tradesmen of the country and insures the perpetuity of that prosperity which is a blessing to all.

These are rock bottom facts concerning the operation of the McKinley tariff. They are not to be disproved by idle theories or a new assortment of misrepresentations, such as flooded the country in 1890. Least of all are they to be answered or ignored by the idiotic Democratic programme which at this late date declares protection in any and every form unconstitutional. This programme is one that proposes to tax sugar, coffee and tea, and open the gates of every American port to the full flow of European manufactures.

To vote the full Republican ticket place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican, thus:

REPUBLICAN	X

wherever the word Republican appears on the Official ballot. Nothing could be simpler.

RANDALL WAS RIGHT.

Tilden, Too, Said Do Not Make War on the Manufacturers.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall once said the Democratic party could not make war upon the manufacturers and hope to succeed in the nation. The Hancock campaign of 1880 and the tariff reform campaign of 1888 furnished abundant proof that the Randall position was correct. And yet the Democratic animal never learns. You can educate a pig to do certain tricks, but you can never educate some Democrats into the doctrine that a protective tariff means prosperty, plenty of work and high wages.

When Samuel Tilden ran for president in 1876 he was too cute a politician to antagonize the manufacturers of the country with the later day Democratic slogan of free trade or tariff reform. Samuel J.'s war cry was "open the books." Well, Samuel J. didn't get a chance to "open the books," but Cleveland between 1884 and '88 did have the opportunity, and found the books all right. The Republican party had been honest in its trust, and, in fact, had conspicuously emphasized the Cleveland pet phrase, "A public office is a public trust." Why, then, desire a change?

Suspicious of Hill.

Governor Hill is a mighty smart and cute politician. He is emotional, theatrical, sensational. He is continuously giving the enemies of his own household political surprises. On top of the Peck report, showing that both wages and work have increased in New York under the McKinley bill, and which report is attributed to him, he directs his state committee to indorse the nomination of Judge Andrews, the Republican candidate for chief justice of the court of appeals. This action has thrown the Cleveland camp into spasms. They imagine it means perfidy to their idol, and that as there will be no Democrat running on the state ticket no comparison can be made between such a candidate and Cleveland, as was the case in '88 between Cleveland and Hill.

Please Keep Your Seat.

When the final collapse of the Cleveland superstructure takes place in November it will be amusing to see Cleveland throwing the responsibility of the defeat on Hill, of Whitney throwing it on Harrity, of Harrity throwing it on Whitney and Don Dickinson, and of all hands throwing it on Hill and the devil. The most amusing act in the Cleveland "comedy of errors" has yet to be played. Don't leave your seat until the curtain falls.

What McKinley's Tariff Is Doing.

On top of the information that English capitalists are to establish the largest gingham works in the world in the great mill district of Pennsylvania comes the official report that the largest plush works in Great Britain are to be removed to Buffalo, and which are to give employment to 2,000 hands. This is one of the beneficent results of the McKinley bill, which the free trade party is endeavoring to hammer down.

Just a Little Discord.

How entertaining to listen to the political prophet of the Philadelphia Times descanting upon the break in the color line in the south and then turn the other ear to Dana's New York Sun and hear his herculean efforts in the direction of "no force bill, no negro domination."

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

"Wedding cards, eh?" said Mrs. Pilot, examining the natty little documents that the postman had left on his latest errand.

"Oh, dear me—some poor soul is going to be disenchanted."

"Disenchanted, Aunt Lou!" spoke up her pretty niece Miriam, with wide open eyes.

"That's exactly what it amounts to," said Mrs. Pilot.

"But, Aunt Lou, I thought you were such an advocate for matrimony."

"So I used to be."

"You love Uncle Dick, don't you?"

"Of course I do," said Mrs. Pilot, guiding her scissors skilfully through the fold of rose-colored flannel which were eventually to be fashioned into a baby's cloak.

"Then, what do you mean by the groan you gave when you saw those wedding cards?"

"Ah, dear Miriam," said Mrs. Pilot, pushing the red-brown curls out of her eyes, "it is so hard to explain!"

"But, do tell me, aunty dear?" coaxed Miriam.

"Well, there's that brown cashmere gown of mine that Mrs. Stitchett sent home this morning. There it lies on the sofa. It's a love of a thing, the latest color and the most delightful pattern, but I haven't had the heart to look at it since Dick took it in. Dick glanced at the bill, and said, in that odd dry way of his: 'Sev-en-teen shillings for making a dress! My mother always made her own!'"

"It's the way all men talk, Aunt Lou," soothed Miriam.

"I stopped yesterday at the baker's and brought home a roll of sponge cake. Dick asked me what it was—and when I told him he remarked, gloomily: 'that nobody ever thought of buying cake when he was a boy!'"

"That's such a trifle, Aun Lou."

"When I spoke of going out to the 'Ladies Society,' this afternoon he shrugged his shoulders and observed that he saw now why I had neither time to bake nor sew—it was all going and gadding. Of course, after that I remained at home!"

"Don't mind him, Aunt Lou," said the peacemaker. "It's only dyspepsia."

"There's another cause of complaint," said his wife, laying down the little sleeve-pattern and cutting deftly around it. "I don't cook things as his mother cooked them! He calls my soup, 'dish-water,' and my bread 'clock-weights!' Oh, you may laugh, Miriam. So did I, at first—so should I now, if the constant fall of these everlasting drops hadn't worn a deep wound into my heart! I tell you, child, this house is haunted by the ghost of Richard's mother!"

"Is she dead, Aunt Lou?"

"Not that I know of," answered Mrs. Pilot. "But she haunts me all the same. No, Betsy; didn't I tell you I was not at home this afternoon?"

"Yes'm," said the hoarse-voiced handmaiden; "but this aint no calling company. She's come wid two thrunks and a bandbox a-top of a cab, mum."

"Don't make company of me, my dear," said a cozy, confidential voice; and a portly old lady, with gray curls on each side of her face, trundled into the room. "It's Louisa, isn't it? Kiss me, my dear; I'm Richard's mother come to surprise him."

All her life long Mrs. Pilot junior had entertained a holy horror of mothers-in-law; all the years she had been married she had secretly rejoiced that her mother-in-law was so many miles away; yet in fifteen minutes she was sobbing heartily, with her head on Mrs. Pilot senior's comfortable black bombazene shoulder, and all her little troubled secrets were safely confided to this mother-confessor.

"Yes, yes, dear; I know just how it is," said Mamma Pilot, patting Louisa's head as if she were a baby. "Richard means well, but men are men. His father was just like him. Richard must be made to hear reason."

At that moment Betsy presented herself, robed like unto the Queen of Sheba in all her glory, in a green gown, a scarlet shawl, a crushed raspberry hat and olive-colored mitts.

"Pl'ase, ma'am, I'm going now," said she. And she vanished.

Mamma Pilot opened her pleasant old eyes.

"Going!" she echoed. "I hope, my dear, your girl isn't going to leave you in this unceremonious manner?"

"It's her Thursday afternoon out," explained Louisa, mournfully. "I've got to go down into the kitchen now, and get dinner."

"You'll do nothing of the sort, my dear," said Mamma Pilot. "Now, look here, I'll get dinner! We'll surprise Dick with some of his old mother's cooking, and see if he'll appreciate it any better than he does yours's. Don't you betray me now!"

Louisa's eyes sparkled. "I'd die sooner," said she. "Oh, you dear, blessed mother-in-law, why have you never come to my rescue before?"

"We're all human my dear," said the old lady. "And there's no teacher like experience."

She tied a huge white apron around her waist, rolled up her sleeves, and followed her daughter-in-law down into the unknown regions of the kitchen, while Miriam put on her hat, and went to take her music lesson.

Mr. Pilot came home to dinner, promptly as usual. Mrs. Pilot met him in a quaint brown merino gown, made perfectly plain without fold or tuck, like an exaggerated Quakeress.

"Hallo," said Dick, stopping to look at her. "Why under the canopy have you made such a guy of yourself?"

"It's the cut of gown your mother used to wear," said Louisa. "The style that I can easily make myself, since you desire me to economise in the matter of dressmakers."

"Where—on—earth—did you get that thing?" he roared.

"It came from——"

"Put it in the rag-bag," interrupted Dick, with a gesture of dismay. "Have as many milliners as you want, only don't have a spectacle like that."

"I'll keep it for Miriam to wear at next month's Old Folks' concert laughed Louisa; and she took the dinner off the dumb-waiter and set it on the table.

"Pork and beans!" commented Mr. Pilot. "Do you expect me to eat such greasy stuff as this? Not until I get a new leather lining to my stomach. Beefsteak fried! I never yet had such a thing set before me in this house. Dumplings? Dyspepsia bullets, I should call them! I say, Lou, has your cook gone crazy?"

"Don't get excited, Richard!" said Mrs. Pilot, pouring out tea that was fairly black with long steeping. "This is just the sort you are always holding up as a pattern to me!"

"It's no such thing," shouted Dick; "somebody's been imposing on you! Who cooked this—this stuff?"

"Your mother, herself!"

Dick looked with some trepidation at his wife.

"Lou," said he, "I'm afraid these bad headaches of your's are affecting your brain. My mother never——"

"Yes, she did, Richard," said a composed old voice, and in walked Mrs. Pilot, senior, smiling behind her gold spectacle glasses. "It's your mother's own cooking—the' same that you used to enjoy so much, twenty odd years ago. I haven't changed my methods nor my recipes, but it's you that have changed, my son! Instead of living in the open air, riding the horses bare-backed, and shooting squirrels in the woods, you sit at a desk all day long; instead of sixteen, you are six-and-thirty! I quite agree with you that this dinner is indigestible as brick-bats. Now," giving him a hearty kiss, "you will take Louisa and me out to some nice restaurant, and to-morrow we'll treat you to a different sort of dinner at home."

Richard Pilot had nothing to say. He was judged and condemned by his own tongue.

Louisa's mother-in-law stayed all the winter with her; and when she went away the young wife declared joyously that she had gained a new lease on life.

"Dick appreciates me at last," said she. "And it's all Mamma Pilot's doing!"

"Do your remember, Aunt Lou," said roguish Miriam, "how you said once, that the house was haunted by the ghost of Richard's mother?"

"So it is now," admitted Louisa. "But it is such a dear, benevolent old ghost that I hope it never, never will be laid!"

The foreign trade of China last year aggregated $250,000,000.

DANCE OF BIRDS IN FLORIDA.

Poetic Description of a Beautiful Scene Witnessed on a Tropical Lake.

The sky was an unbroken sea of pale pink—such a pink, says a writer in *Kate Field's Washington*, as is found only in climates that are fanned by a breath from the tropics. The tall, grim, southern pines surrounded the lake—some long since dead, but time had turned them to a silvery whiteness, while the gray moss hung in long festoons from their grotesque limbs, making the scenes weird in spite of the roscate sky.

As we stood for a moment to drink in the soft, silent beauty, a flock of thirteen curlew flew over our heads, lighting here and there among the pines. Some were blue and some pure white. After sitting for awhile—as if to smooth each ruffled feather—one flew to the center of the lake, and after slowly flying hither and thither as if keeping time to some stately melody, another joined the dancer. Back and forth they flew—round and round the lake, flying side by side, then in dreamy movements parting to meet again and float wing and wing, above the bosom of the water. Soon others joined them; but the soft, sweeping movements were never broken. No fluttering haste or motion, just a dipping, swaying embodiment of grace, and now and then a wild cry from the tree-tops as if some voice was urging them on or sending forth a shout of exultation. At last from all sides they gathered and formed a circle, two by two, like happy lovers, save one curlew who, like a white-winged chief, led all the rest. Round and round the lake they flew, then mounting higher, soaring above the tallest pines, southward they hastened on their joyous flight, and the forest soon hid them from our gaze.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDLED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y Washington, D. C.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Windfield, L. I., N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. s 24-1 y

HAY FEVER
Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by
DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE
The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.
A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 36 3m.

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Our representative will call upon you if so advised. Address,
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DR. HOXSIE'S
CERTAIN GROUP CURE
Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50c.
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Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.
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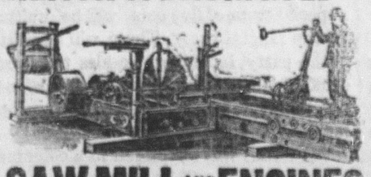
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM
The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,
G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.
November 16, 1890.

Direct communications made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M	Clearfield	A M	
12 09	9 15		7 00	3 06
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 35	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 38	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 35	L 3 45
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 29	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 24	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 55	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 09	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 09	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 58	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 59	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

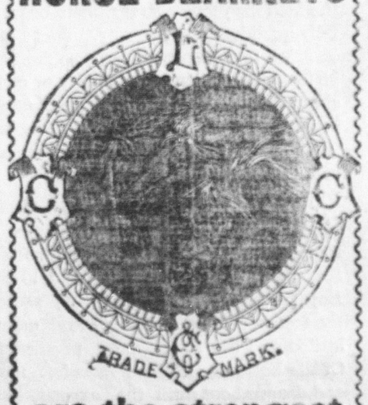
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 5.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S
3 HORSE HEAD
HORSE BLANKETS


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are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.
FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.
L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Clement Dale, of Belllefonte, surveyed the Swartz farm at Pleasant Gap last week Tuesday.

—A new toll house has been erected on the site of the one lately destroyed by fire near Howard.

—Jenkins and Lingle are rebuilding their rolling mill at Howard that was lately destroyed by fire.

—The Patriotic Oorder of Sons of America of Unionville cleared $97.50 by a festival on October 7 and 8.

—It is said that the corn crop at Pleasant Gap and vicinity is small this year, the farmers have their husking about done.

—The horse stolen from Geo Hoover of Unionville some time ago was found at Altoona in a famished condition. The thief had tied it to a post and left for parts unknown.

—Dont get so earnest on the question of politics as to lose sight of the fact that the best place to buy groceries is at the Eureka grocery. High St., next door to post office, Bellefonte. Call and see them.

—Vote for Alfred A Dale for the legislature, a farmers son, a native born Centre countian, who understands the wants and needs of Centre county people. He will make a representative that we need not be ashamed of.

—There was a flag raising at Valentines Iron works on Columbus day (last Friday) under the auspices of Camp 447, P. O. S. of A., Clement Dale, Esq, of Bellefonte, made the the address responded to by John T. Tate.

—Some Bellefonte liar (and the town is full of them) said there was a wonderful cave in the lower end of the county, surpassing the wonderful Penn cave in grandeur and extent. The story now turns out to be false in every particular.

—Wm. Lush, of near Jacksonville, was kicked on the head by a horse several days ago fracturing his skull. Dr. McEntire, of Howard, one of the best physicians in the county was hastily called to attend the injured man who under his skillful treatment is getting along well.

—The Chicken and waffle supper at the Presbyterian Chapel last Thursday evening was a grand success in every way. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, and bunting and flowers; this was the work of the ladies of Spring and Thomas streets. The proceeds go to the organ fund.

—Last Thursday W. H. Taylor, who has been suffering for some time with a sore eye caused by a hurt received last June, had the member removed. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. R. G. H. Hayes, of Bellefonte. Mr. Taylor lives about one mile and a half south east of Bellefonte.

—Last Sunday morning about fifty workman commenced to tear down the railroad bridg that crosses Spring Creek near Rhoad's coal yard and by night had a new structure in the place of the old one, so that trains passed over on Monday morning. This was quick work, although the timbers were all framed and ready to put together.

—Vote for John Hamilton for legislature A man who is qualified for any position even that of president. A skillful farmer and one who knows the needs of the farmers of our county on all questions that affect their interest. He will be all right on the question of equal taxation and be able to do effective work for our farmers on this issue.

—The Republicans have nominated the best county ticket that has been placed in the field for years. Every man on it is fully qualified in every way. Every man on it is a first class candidate; no fault can be found with them as to ability or moral character, and if elected the people may be proud of their work. Every honest voter who is seeking for good men will vote the Republican county ticket.

—The Centre Social Club, of Bellefonte, which organized about two years ago in rooms in Crider's Exchange has dissolved, the furniture and fixings were sold to the Royal Arcanum which society has rented the rooms. The club was a social organization and has been quite prosperous. Of late however members have left town and dropped out until the expense was falling on a few who thought it better to hold up, at the final settlement all debts were paid and about fifteen dollars a piece left for each member.

—The Presbyterian society will have no preaching for two weeks, as the frescoers having completed their work in the church will now decorate the chapel. The staging has been put up for that purpose. The weekly prayer meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Christian Endeavor Society will hold their services in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rooms in Crider's Exchange. The Sunday school will be suspended for two weeks. On and after Sunday, Nov. 13 all these organizations will hold their meetings again in the chapel.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON AT 1-40 TUESDAY MORNING.

The End Peaceful, Conscious to the Last

The Presidents Great Grief.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, died at 1.40 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Her death was quiet and painless. It was simply the natural ebbing away of a life that had been exhausted by the ravages of consumption and still further weakened by nervous complications.

President Harrison is prostrated with grief.

The primary cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis and the immediate cause was asthenia, that is, exhaustion, and it will be so stated in the certificate of death.

Mrs Harrison was perfectly conscious to the end.

AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE DYING WOMAN.

The President was beside his dying wife, as he had been for nine hours continuously, and his was the last of the loved features her eyes had dwelt upon. Her breath was labored and very slow. As the hands of the clock crept towards the next hour it grew fainter yet and less frequent, and as the timepiece marked the hour of 1.40 o'clock there was an interruption of the feeble breath, a resumption, and then a stop, this time to be eternal, and the life of Caroline Scott Harrison had gone out peacefully and quietly and without pain.

All of the family in Washington were present at the death bed except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Newcomer. In addition, Mrs. Harrison's faithful maid, Josephine, and Miss Davis, the trained nurse, were in the room.

The members of the family spent a few minutes around the lifeless clay; and let a veil be drawn over their deep grief. When they emerged with sorrowful faces the President retired immediately to his own room and closed his door. The other members of the family, respecting his evident wish, allowed him to remain unmolested to contemplate his great bereavment and commune with his Maker. They also retired and gave place to Dr. Gardner.

One glance of his practiced eye told the story, and he knew that science had again yielded to nature and that all of man's effort had been in vain. He passed out, and then the last sad offices of the dead were performed by the nurse, Miss Davis, who composed the remains for the hands of the undertaker. The Doctor went home the last of the many questions put by the knot of waiting newspaper reporters were answered by Mr. Halford, the lights were dimmed, and the quiet of the grave lay upon the great white mansion.

THE PRESIDENT IN SECLUSION.

After the end had come this morning the President retired to his room, adjoining that in which Mrs. Harrison died, and lay upon his bed. He passed the early hours of the morning in strict seclusion, and shortly after 7 o'clock, as is his custom, he arose and descended to the breakfast room, where he joined the other members of the family at 8 o'clock.

The meal was soon over, and the President and the family at once returned to the private part of the mansion. Soon after breakfast the President was joined in his room by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, who to spent some time with him.

The President is bearing up remarkably well in his deep afflictions. The traces of his great sorrow are plain and unmistakable, but apparently he has nerved himself to face the affliction with fortitude,

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The following cable messages have been given out:

[Cablegram.]

BALMORAL.—To Gen. Harrison, President of the United States, Washington: I have heard with the deepest regret of your sad loss and sincerely symathize with you in your grief.

[Signed] VICTORIA, R. I.

THE POPE'S MESSAGE.

CAICAGO, October 25.—Cardinal Gibbons this morning sent the following message:

"CHICAGO, October 25, '92.—President Harrison-Washington: The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolia, sends you his heartfelt condolence in your present afflictions.

"CARDINAL GIBBONS."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

In consulation with the President late Tuesday morning, it was decided, at his suggestion, that the private services at the White House be held to-day Thursday, instead of Wednesday. This change is due to the fact that the President does not feel equal to the ordeal of the sad services so soon.

Private services will be held at the White House at 10 o'clock this morning, and immediately afterwards the remains will be taken to the Pennsylvania Depot, where a special train of five cars will be waiting for the funeral party. There will be thirty in the party, including, besides the President's family, the members of the Cabinet and their families and a few other persons closely associated with the family.

The casket will be placed in a combination car, which will be draped on the inside, unless a wish is expressed by the President to dispense with the draping. The car next the one carrying the casket will be for the President, Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimick and Mrs. Newcomer.

Three Pullman cars will be provided for the Cabinet families and others of the party.

The train will reach Indianapolis Friday morning, and the funeral services will be held there early Friday afternoon. They will take place in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, on the corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the church will officiate. The body will then be taken to Crown Hill Cemetery and interred, after which the President will return to Washington.

The house is wrapped in the silence of sorrow, police guard the entrance to the grounds, and none but members of the official household, newspaper men and those making the funeral arrangements approach.

"Since her return to Washington, a little over a month ago, her cough has been continuous, her temperature has ranged from 103 to 104, and her respiration from 50 to 60 a minute. The pulse has averaged 120."

"Can you say anything as to Mrs. Harrison's general condition before the disease made its appearance?"

"Yes. She inherits tuberculosis, there having been some cases that we have found. Her brother and sister, I understand, died from the disease."

"Are you willing to make any statement as to the nature of the treatment?"

"No," responded the doctor. "We did all that could be done, faced with the certain knowledge that there is nothing known that will cure consumption."

"I am not willing that I should give to the public such information as would cause comment from physicians of opposing schools. Suffice it to say in our consultation at Loon Lake it was agreed that no other treatment was possible.

"Dr. Trudeau is an allopath and Dr. Doughty and I are homœopaths. So we represent both sides of the medical controversy, and, inasmuch as we agreed, it should be enough for the world.

"The primary cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis, and the immediate cause was asthenis, that is, exhaustion, and it would be so stated in his certificate of death to the Health Office of the District. Mrs. Harrison was perfectly consicous to the end.

"The final change in her condition came about 7 o'clock Sunday morning, when she had a paroxysm of coughing, followed by a period of extreme exhaustion from which she was never able to rally.

"She grew weaker rapidly, and each succeeding hour showed a palpable decrease of strength. At 7 o'clock, when I was summoned to the house, Mrs. Harrison was so weak she could not speak above a whisper, and she had completely lost the power of swallowing.

"All nourishment and medicine were necessarily discontinued from that time. She slept and dozed most of the day, but retained conciousness throughout during short intervals of wakefulness.

"The end came quietly and peacefully, and she passed away without a struggle. It was like the snuffing of a candle. Her breathing was scarcely perceptible to those around her bedside, and her life went out before they had fairly realized it."

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Attorney General Miller, who came in last night with the Supreme Court Justice from Chicago. said:

"I have known Mrs. Harrison for twenty-four years. My acquaintance with her began in 1868, before I lived in Indianapolis. When I used to go there to attend court, I occasionally met her at her home and elsewhere. She was always a kindly and hospitable woman.

"For a great many years before I knew her, and for ten years or more afterward, she was the principal teacher of the infant class in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school. She was always, until she came away from Indianapolis after the election of the President, one of the directors of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, and, indeed, I do not know but that she has been one since. She has always been one of its staunchest friends. She was active and interested in every good work connected with it.

"The same was true as to her interest in all church affairs and all charitable work. She was very hospitable, She entertained a great deal, and appeared to enjoy entertaining her friends and those of her family, She always lived in a genteel but unpretentious and homelike way. She was fond of pictures and an artist in water colors herself of very great merit. She seemed to find more pleasure and recreation in painting than in almost any other way. Our home was directly across the street from hers for years. She was an excellent neighbor and very highly respected by the whole community."

HER WORK AT HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—A friend speaking of Mrs. Harrison said:

Many ancedotes are told of her as a housewife, but none have ever yet done complete justice to her tireless industry in assisting her husband in all his work, either politically or in his law practice. Mrs. Harrison was the possessor of a very superior intellect and her broad information on all subjects, whether in the realm of art, literature or politics, made her a charming talker to all classes who came to her home in the days before they removed to Washington.

She was indefatigable in her labors prior to Mr. Harrison's election in 1888, and night after night she was to be found in the parlors of their home on Delaware street as late as 1 o'clock clever, vivacious and wittily entertaining a group that was ever gathered about to listen to her original and brilliant drollery. It was almost impossible for Mrs. Harrison, when in health, to avoid interspersing her conversation with the most naive humor imaginable. She would never retire until the last guest had been dismissed, and so long as she was about one might expect a pleasant story and often a practical joke, in which she took a regular school girl delight.

AS A CHURCH WOMAN.

She was a member of the first Presbyterian Church here, and, for years taught in the primary department of the Sunday school, the greatest favorite of all the little ones. Said an intimate lady friend here:

"The infant class was larger under her teaching than at any other time. She not only taught the children the lessons, but played the organ for them and taught them to sing.

"I feel that the American press has never done justice to Mrs. Harrison's intellect. She has always been written about as a domestic woman, and the newspapers have refused to recognize her culture, which was remarkable. The Harrison home life was almost entirely in the library Every evening Mr. Harrison would read aloud to his wife, and they covered an immense amount of work.

"She was thoroughly conversant with all the literature of the day. She was always devoted to her husband, and entered heart and soul into any plans for his personal comfort and intellectual or political advancement.

DR. GARDNER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, said: "There have been criticisms in certain quarters that my recent statements to the press have given no details regarding the pulse respiration and temperature of the patient. There was no occasion for the suppression of these facts, and if they were not stated publicly it was simply because no one thought to ask for such information.

"As a matter of fact, Mrs. Harrison's cough, temperature, pulse and respiration decreased after she reached Loon Lake, but the improvement was only temporary, and the cough and fever soon became as bad as before.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Half Moon Lodge, No. 845, I. O. O. F., Friday evening, Oct. 14th, the following resolutions were adopted;

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God our beloved brother, G. Guyer Mattern, has been removed from our midst by death,

WHEREAS, In this dispensation, we have lost a brother who by his cheerful disposition, and warm hearted interest in his fellow brothers endeared him to all; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn his loss we shall eyer have a kind remembrance of an exemplary life of a true friend.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents and brothers.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect for our deceased brother our hall be draped for thirty drys.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, recorded in the minutes of our Lodge, and also published in the Bellefonte papers.

H. B. WAITE,
J. W. SELLERS, } Com
R. J. P. GRAY.

MARRIED.

Mike Zukutneg and Andreas Henine, of Philibsurg.

Charles Shatzer, of Altoona, and May H. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills.

Hugh M. Wance, of Aaronsburg, to Clara E. Shutterback, of Wolfs Store.

George C. Tate, of Centre Hall, to Kate S. Hoy, of Marion township.

J. Calvin Reen and Anna M. Weiser, of Millheim.

Frank I. Davis, of Wechicstown, Md., to Lilly C. B. Elisenhuth, of Millheim.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 27, 1892.

Sadie Oswalt.

Silas Corming, Bertha Elaxander, Charles Moyer, E. H. Rothemel, (4) May Shaffer, George Tatum, James Webner.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

—Caulis A. Faulkner should not be elected Associate Judge of our court because he has no regard for the Sabbath day. Because he profains the holy name of God. Because he is in favor of the sale of spiritous and malt liquors as a beverage. Because his election would mean a friend on the bench to those who violate the law by selling intoxicants. Because he would be indifferent to the stringent execution of the law against a certain class of law breakers. Because he is a man of loose moral character. Because he was nominated by conspiracy between a certain class without regard to politics to secure an officer in the interest of a traffic which the voters of the county have condemned; therefore good citizens without regard to party should place their seal of condemnation upon this action and vote for Samuel T. Gray for Judge.

—The County Fair, November 4.

BEELEFONTE CELEBRATES.

Columbus Day in a Fitting and Glorious Manner.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President and Governor Pattison Bellefonte took a day off last Friday and celebrated Columbus Day in fine style. The exercises were all under the auspices of the Bellefonte public schools but they were joined in the parade by the schools at Coleville, Valentines works, Pleasant View, Boiling Springs, Zion and Forest Hill and Yocum; and the G. A. R,, American Mechanics Odd Fellows, P. O. S. of A. and K. of G. E. The Pleasant Gap and Zion bands furnished the music, and the Bellefonte wheelmen's club brought up the rear.

The days program commenced in the morning with the holding of literary exercises in all the schools. One hour, from 9 to 10 o'clock was devoted to this. At 10 o'clock the parade formed at the brick school house on Bishop street, marched down Bishop to Spring, out Spring to Linn, East on Linn, to the Stone school house being joined along the way by the various schools and organizations. At the Stone school house a flag was raised. This was the gift of Gregg Post; No. 95, G. A. R., and was presented to the public schools in a very appropriate manner by Comrade W. T. Fitzgerald. It was accepted by D. F. Fortney, Esq. The flag was raised by Comrades John Noll and David Bartley. At the conclusion of the exercises here the procession reformed, being then joined by the schools of the stone house, and fully two thousand strong marched south on Allegheny to Bishop and East on Bishop to the Brick school house, where the main exercises of the day were held and another flag, the gift of the American Mechanics, was raised. D. F. Fortney was master of ceremonies. Thomas Donachy presented the flag to the school on behalf of the Mechanics, and it was received by Horace Heylman. Dr. Laurie led in prayer and after some music John G. Love, Esq., delivered the oration of the day. The vast assemblage then sang "Hail Columbia" and dispersed. Much more might be said of this grand occasion but for lack of space we must desist.

RE-ASSERTS HIMSELF.

Fearing the triumphant election of the republican candidates for the legislature the democratic papers and speakers are doing all they can to mislead and deceive the people on questions of fact. Of course they say nothing against the character or ability of our candidates because that cannot be done; but they are trying to make the voters believe that the local option fence law proposed by Mr. Hamilton could not be passed, and if passed, could not be put in force on account of the constitution. This will do for talk when there is nothig else that can be said but there is no truth in it. The law would be right. Mr. Hamilton's position on this question, as upon all other questions, will be in the interest of the people of the county and any effort he makes in behalf of his constituents will be a sensible, well directed effort, because he is a man of brains. Ex-Gov. Curtin was heard to say a few days ago "Hamilton is a man that yught to be elected." A man standing by asked "why?" The answer of the old Governor was "because he is a man of brains." Gov. Curtin is one of the men who made the constitution and must know as well or better than these speakers and editors who are snapping at Hamilton what it means and what it says; notwithstanding all these stories he says Hamilton should be elected because he is a man of brains and so say we; and so will say the people on election day. For the information of those who stumble on this fence question we reprint Mr. Hamilton's letter in which he defines his position.

STATE COLLEGE, September 7, 1892.

To EDWARD T. TUTEN,

Editor of the Bellefonte Republican.

DEAR SIR:—Since my name has been before the citizens of this county as candidate for the Legislature, I have been asked by various persons to define my position in regard to the fence laws of the commonwealth, and particularly to state whether I am for or against a fence law. I have no hesitation in saying that I am in favor of a *Local Option Fence Law*, which will permit the citizens of the various counties of the State to vote upon the question and determine for themselves whether they will have fences or whether they will not.

This will allow such counties as Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, Chester and others similarly situated to abolish fences if they so desire, and will permit counties having a large amount of waste land to continue to fence if they see fit. In all cases it will put the determination of the question in the hands of the people where it properly belongs, and will prevent one section of the State from imposing a law upon other sections that the citizens of these sections deem undesirable. Such a law has the advantage also of being possible. No one acquainted with the situation of the Eastern and Southern counties of the State, where for many years fences have been abolished, except so far as individuals choose to fence for their own convenience, suppose that those counties would permit a general law to be enacted requiring them to again fence their property and involving them to an expense of many millions of dollars, and since their sentiments are backed by the vote of such cities as Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburg. Pittsburg and Allegheny this work could not be successfully opposde.

But a Local Option Law is possible inasmuch as it does not interfere with the condition that exists throughout the State and therefore would doubtless receive general support. Such a law is in my judgment entirely constitutional and eminently fair to all the people and to every section of the State.

Besides it settles the question in accordiance with the principles of free government, the majority deciding. Such a law as this will doubtless meet the approval of the thinking men of both sides.

Respectfull yours.

JOHN HAMILTON.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

We publish this week the election proclamation in which may be found a miniature imitation of the official ballot to be voted at the coming election in this county every voter should study it and prepare himself to vote it intelligently on election day. It is a simple matter a cross opposite each group where the name of the party appears means a vote for all the candidates in that group for instance a republican voting places an (X) against the word republican at the head of the first column means a vote for thirty two electors two congress men at large and a Judge of supreme court an (X) opposite the word republican in next group means a vote for congress from this district an (X) opposite the word republican in the next means a vote for members of the legislature an (X) opposite word republican in next group is a vote for Associate Judge an (X) apposite the word republican in the last group means a vote for Prothonatory District Attorney and county surveyor only those who vote for one of the subordinate parties or split their tickets need further instructions there are five groups and five (X's) does the business.

—If the voters of Centre county elect C. A. Faulkner for Judge they will have a man on the bench who has no regard for morals or christian sentiment. One of those persons of easy virtue who can be all things to all men and finally side with the baser element. The more this man's character is brought to the light the worse it appears and the less bit he shows himself to be to fill the high position he has been nominated for. He will no doubt receive the votes of all the baser element of our voters, but good men of all parties should vote for his opponent Samuel T. Gray.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The members of the Y. M. C. A., of Bellefonte met at the rooms last Friday evening and elected the following officers to serve the following year: A. Lukenbach President; Dr. Charles Rhone, Vice President; Frank Bassett, Recording Secretary; James Barnhart, Treasurer. Board of Directors: Col. D. S. Keller, J. C. Weaver, G. W. Rees, W. F. Reeder, Esq, J. J. Gramley, Ed. Garman, James R. Hughes and Clement Dale.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS

Rev. William Laurie, of the Presbyterian church, is off for a two week's vacation.

Mr. Roy Swabb, of Erie has been visiting friends in Bellefonte, and returned to his home last Friday.

H. A. Moore, of Howard, who was called to the bed side of his sick father in the west several weeks ago has not returned yet.

The Eureka Grocery next door to Post officer Bellefonte, of which M. P. Tuten, is owner Earl C. Tuten manager and George Marshal a clerk of thirty years experience is head clerk is the best place in town to buy groceries, give them a call they will treat you right and sell goods as cheap as the cheapest. They keep first quality goods and it is a first class place to buy.

FOR OVER THREE MONTHS

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism: so much that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine—Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE